This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

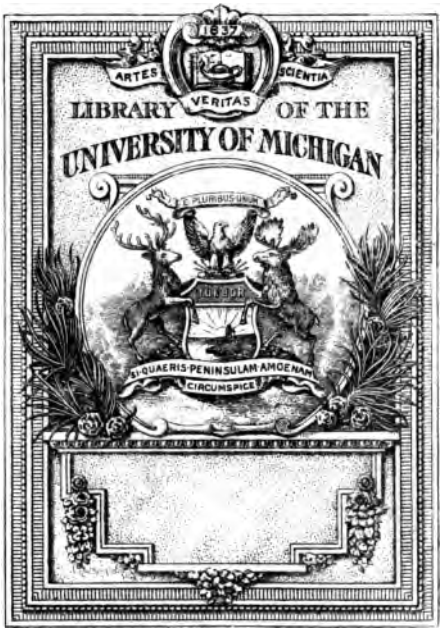
We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

A 858,003


1837
ARTES
VERITAS
SCIENTIA
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
E PLURIBUS UNUM
TUEBOR
SI QUAERIS PENINSULAM AMOENAM
CIRCUMSPICE

641 31293
Plinius Caecilius Secundus, C.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE LETTERS

OF

THE YOUNGER PLINY.

Edited, with Notes and Index,

BY

GEO. O. HOLBROOKE, M.A.,
PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD.

Boston:
JOHN ALLYN, PUBLISHER.
1888.

Copyright, 1882,
BY GEO. O. HOLBROOKE.

UNIVERSITY PRESS:
JOHN WILSON AND SON, CAMBRIDGE.

8'18
P7
H72
1888

INTRODUCTION.

C. PLINIUS CAECILIUS SECUNDUS, the son of L. Caecilius and his wife Plinia (sister of C. Plinius Secundus, the natural historian), was born at Novum Comum (*Como*) early in 62 A. D. The Caecilii were a branch of the ancient Caecilian gens, but his father seems to have lived on his Etruscan estates without entering the Senate. The Plinii were a rich equestrian family of Transpadane Gaul. Caecilius died in 70, leaving his son under the guardianship of the distinguished Verginius Rufus. In 72, C. Plinius Secundus, who had been serving as procurator rationalis in Spain, returned to Italy, and was appointed praefectus of the fleet at Misenum by his friend the Emperor Vespasian. Thenceforth he spent part of his time in office work at Rome, part in actual superintendence of the fleet. He took his sister to live with him, and adopted her son, giving him his name. Young Pliny was put under the instruction of Quintilian and Nicetes Sacerdos, and at the age of fourteen was able to compose "what was called" a Greek tragedy. In 79 he was at Misenum when the eruption of Vesuvius took place which destroyed Pompeii. His uncle perished in an attempt to save some friends. Pliny and his mother returned to Rome, where he appeared in public in 81, by pleading a case before the centumviri. In 83 he went to Syria as tribune of the Third Legion (*Gallica*), and occupied his leisure time in studying philosophy under Euphrates and Artemidorus. He returned to Rome in 84 by way of the island Icaria, where he made a short stay. He married while still young, and soon after lost his wife, retaining,

however, a warm friendship for her mother, Pompeia Celerina. His second wife was a step-daughter of Vettius Proculus; she died in 96. Pliny entered at once upon public life as decemvir stlitibus judicandis. In 87 he was quaestor Caesaris under Domitian, who showed him favor and appointed him flamen divi Titi. In 91 he was tribunus plebis, and in 93 praetor. In this year the worst tendencies of Domitian's government were developed. Philosophers were banished from Rome; Arulenus Rusticus and Helvidius Priscus, Jr., were executed; Junius Mauricus, Gratilla, Arria, and other noble men and women banished on political grounds. Pliny acted with deliberation and perfect independence. He used his fortune and influence to protect his friends in their distress, and showed determination in the attack which he and Herennius Senecio made in the course of the year upon Baebius Massa, who returned to Rome stained with his foul administration of Spain, and who defended himself with threats of imperial vengeance against his assailants. Herennius was executed in the same year for composing a biography of Helvidius Priscus the elder, whose wife Fannia was now banished for the third time. Pliny remained, as he says, "scorched by the bolts" which fell about him. From this time he was driven from public service, threatened by delatores when he appeared at the bar, and only saved by the timely assassination of Domitian, in 96. A charge of treason against him was found among the tyrant's papers. When the Senate began to breathe again, under the mild administration of Nerva, he revenged his friend Helvidius by an attack upon his accuser, Publicius Certus, who was thus driven from public life, and whose death soon followed. This occurred early in 97. Pliny, whose delicate frame was always unfit for the exertions which he imposed upon it, and who maintained his active usefulness only by constant temperance and watchfulness, suffered in the course of the year from a severe illness, recovering in time to congratulate Trajan upon his accession in 98, and to become praefectus Aerarii Saturni, — an office for which he was fitted by his clear head, and by his experience in the management of his

own large fortune. In 99 he was associated with Cornelius Tacitus in the impeachment of Marius Priscus, which they brought to a successful issue in January, 100, and in September of the same year he entered upon a suffect consulship with his friend Cornutus Tertullus. The next year he accepted the praefectura aerarii militaris at the especial request of Trajan, who had learned to appreciate his business abilities, and who rewarded his efforts with the augurship in 104 or 105. He also received the onerous and responsible office of curator alvei et riparum Tiberis, et cloacarum urbis. Meanwhile his reputation as the first of senatorial pleaders caused him to be retained in 103 and 105 in the cases of Julius Bassus and Varenus Rufus, who had been impeached after their administration of the troublesome province of Bithynia. His practice at the centumviral bar did not diminish. He maintained intimate relations with all the prominent men of letters, including Tacitus, Suetonius, Martial, Quintilian, and Silius Italicus, and also with the great statesmen and generals who aided Trajan in his brilliant administration and in the Dacian wars. Pliny's letters are the best contemporaneous authority for one of the most important and least known periods of Roman history. His literary vanity, which makes many of his letters dull, can be excused on account of the facts with which it presents us in others. His poems fortunately have perished; his orations were extant in the sixth century, and lost in the dark ages. He is now remembered on account of his letters, with their brilliant description of men and life at Rome, as well as the charming accounts of his villas and country occupations. In 111, Trajan sent him, with special powers and close instructions, to regulate the affairs of Bithynia; and his correspondence with the Emperor affords our best documents for the study of Roman provincial administration, and our first outside glimpse of the manners and treatment of Christians, with whom he was brought officially in contact. The series of letters ends in 113, and with them we lose sight of Pliny, who apparently died without returning to Rome. He left no children. His wife Calpurnia, whom he married in 98, and with whom he enjoyed

great happiness, went to Bithynia with him, but was recalled to Italy before him by the death of her grandfather.

The Epistles have been preserved in a variety of manuscripts.

First. A tenth-century manuscript in the Laurentian Library at Florence, containing Books I.–VIII. and 26 epistles of IX. It was written by a Lombard copyist in North Italy, and was brought from the German Abbey of Corbei in 1510 by an agent of Leo X., with whose other manuscripts it came into the collection of the Medici family. Called the M(ediceus). By the same hand as the Medicean manuscript of the Annals of Tacitus.

Second. A manuscript (ninth or tenth century) in the Vatican Library, containing Books I.–IV., evidently from the same original as M, and exhibiting the same errors and lacunae. Called the V(aticanus).

Third. A tenth-century manuscript from the library of S. Marco, Florence, now transferred to the Laurentian; contains I.–V. 26, omitting IV. 26. F(lorentinus).

Fourth. A manuscript from the same original as F existed in the Riccardian Library at Florence, and was stolen between 1832 and 1845; collation preserved, and valuable for giving the names of correspondents. Riccard(ianus).

Fifth. A manuscript at Dresden, taken as the best representative of a number of fifteenth-century manuscripts, copied from one corrupt original, but valuable for containing *all* the epistles of Book IX., the Medicean copyist having halted before the Greek difficulties of IX. 26.

The book of epistles between Pliny and Trajan was edited at the beginning of the sixteenth century from a manuscript now lost. Criticism is limited to a comparison of the early editions. Orelli shaped it in its present form in 1833.

The present text is due to the careful work of H. Keil. The Epistles have been edited and annotated by Catanaeus (Milan, 1506), Casaubon (Paris, 1591), Cortius (Amsterdam, 1734), Gesner (Leipzig, 1770), Gierig (Leipzig, 1802), Schaefer (Leipzig, 1805), Doering (Freyberg, 1843), and others. Theodore Mommsen, in 1870, gave Keil the benefit of his conjectures in the text,

and added an index of proper names, collected from literary and epigraphic sources. The dates assigned to the Epistles are also Mommsen's.

Pliny's Latin differs from that of Cicero as Irving's English does from Addison's. It is always clear, and the recentness of expression and thought makes it nearer to a modern reader. Pliny's aim in composition is shown by the expression in VII. 9, 8: "Pressus sermo purusque ex epistulis petitur." The following ancient notices of his style and works are taken from the edition of Church and Brodribb, London, 1871: —

> "Nec doctum satis, et parum severum,
> Sed non rusticulum nimis libellum,
> Facundo mea Plinio Thalia
> I perfer." — MARTIAL, X. 19.

"Quattuor sunt, inquit Eusebius, genera dicendi; copiosum, in quo Cicero dominatur; breve, in quo Sallustius regnat; siccum, quod Frontoni adscribitur; pingue et floridum, in quo Plinius Secundus quondam, et nunc nullo veterum minor Symmachus luxuriatur." — MACROBIUS, Saturn., V. 1.

"[Epistolas] omnes, retractatis exemplaribus enucleatisque, uno volumine includam; Q. Symmachi rotunditatem, C. Plinii disciplinam maturitatemque, vestigiis presumptuosis insecuturus." — SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS, I. 1.

"Si reare quemquam mortalium (cui tamen sermocinari Latialiter cordi est) non pavere quum in examen aurium tuarum, quippe scriptus, adducitur; tuarum, inquam aurium, quarum peritiae, si me decursorum ad hoc aevi temporum praerogativa non obruat, nec Frontonianae gravitatis aut ponderis Appuleiani fulmen aequiparem, cui Varrones, vel Attacinus vel Terentius, Plinii vel avunculus vel Secundus, compositi impresentiarum rusticabuntur." — *Idem*, IV. 3.

"Ego Plinio, ut discipulus, adsurgo." — *Idem*, IV. 22.

"C. Plinius pro Attia Viriola (cf. VI. 33, 2) plus gloriae de centumvirali suggestu domum retulit, quam quum Marco Ulpio, incomparabili principi, comparabilem Panegyricum dixit." — *Idem*, VIII. 10.

"Celsus et Crispinus (A. D. 113). His consulibus Plinius Secundus Novocomensis orator et historicus insignis habetur, cujus ingenii plurima opera exstant." — CASSIODORUS, in Chronico sub Trajano.

This is apparently intended, in accordance with the usual custom of the *Chronicon*, to fix the year of Pliny's death; the record is, however, very inaccurate.

C. PLINI CAECILI SECUNDI

EPISTULARUM

LIBER PRIMUS.

[A.D. 97.]

V.

C. PLINIUS VOCONIO ROMANO SUO S.

[A.D. 97.]

VIDISTINE quemquam M. Regulo timidiorem humilio- 1
rem post Domitiani mortem? sub quo non minora flagitia
commiserat quam sub Nerone, sed tectiora. Coepit vereri
ne sibi irascerer; nec fallebatur, irascebar. Rustici Aru- 2
leni periculum foverat, exultaverat morte, adeo ut librum
recitaret publicaretque, in quo Rusticum insectatur atque
etiam Stoicorum simiam appellat; adicit Vitelliana cica-
trice stigmosum. Agnoscis eloquentiam Reguli. Lace- 3
rat Herennium Senecionem, tam intemperanter quidem
ut dixerit ei Metius Carus 'quid tibi cum meis mortuis?
numquid ego Crasso aut Camerino molestus sum?' quos
ille sub Nerone accusaverat. Haec me Regulus dolenter 4
tulisse credebat, ideoque etiam cum recitaret librum, non
adhibuerat. Praeterea reminiscebatur quam capitaliter
ipsum me apud centumviros lacessisset. Aderam Arrio- 5
nillae, Timonis uxori, rogatu Aruleni Rustici; Regulus
contra. Nitebamur nos in parte causae sententia Meti
Modesti, optimi viri: is tunc in exilio erat, a Domitiano
relegatus. Ecce tibi Regulus 'quaero' inquit, 'Secunde,

quid de Modesto sentias.' Vides quod periculum, si respondissem 'bene,' quod flagitium, si 'male.' Non possum dicere aliud tunc mihi quam deos adfuisse. 'Respondebo' inquam 'si de hoc centumviri iudicaturi sunt.'
6 Rursus ille 'quaero quid de Modesto sentias.' Iterum ego 'solebant testes in reos, non in damnatos interrogari.' Tertio ille 'non iam quid de Modesto, sed quid
7 de pietate Modesti sentias.' 'Quaeris' inquam 'quid sentiam: at ego ne interrogare quidem fas puto de quo pronuntiatum est.' Conticuit: me laus et gratulatio secuta est, quod nec famam meam aliquo responso, utili fortasse, inhonesto tamen, laeseram nec me laqueis tam
8 insidiosae interrogationis involveram. Nunc ergo conscientia exterritus adprehendit Caecilium Celerem, mox Fabium Iustum, rogat ut me sibi reconcilient. Nec contentus, pervenit ad Spurinnam: huic suppliciter, ut est cum timet, abiectissimus, 'rogo' inquit 'mane videas Plinium domi, sed plane mane (neque enim diutius ferre sollicitudinem possum), et quoquo modo efficias ne mihi
9 irascatur.' Evigilaveram: nuntius a Spurinna: 'venio ad te.' 'Immo ego ad te.' Coimus in porticu Liviae, cum alter ad alterum tenderemus. Exponit Reguli mandata, addit preces suas, ut decebat optimum virum pro
10 dissimillimo, parce. Cui ego 'dispicies ipse quid renuntiandum Regulo putes: te decipi a me non oportet. Expecto Mauricum' (nondum ab exilio venerat): 'ideo nihil alterutram in partem respondere tibi possum, facturus quidquid ille decreverit; illum enim esse huius con-
11 silii ducem, me comitem decet.' Paucos post dies ipse me Regulus convenit in praetoris officio: illuc persecutus secretum petit: ait timere se ne animo meo penitus haereret quod in centumvirali iudicio aliquando dixisset, cum responderet mihi et Satrio Rufo, 'Satrius Rufus, cui non est cum Cicerone aemulatio, et qui contentus est
12 eloquentia saeculi nostri.' Respondi nunc me intellegere malignè dictum, quia ipse confiteretur; ceterum potuisse honorificum existimari. 'Est enim' inquam 'mihi cum Cicerone aemulatio, nec sum contentus eloquentia
13 saeculi nostri. Nam stultissimum credo ad imitandum

non optima quaeque proponere. Sed tu, qui huius iudicii meministi, cur illius oblitus es in quo me interrogasti quid de Meti Modesti pietate sentirem?' Expalluit notabiliter, quamvis palleat semper, et haesitabundus 'interrogavi, non ut tibi nocerem, sed ut Modesto.' Vide hominis crudelitatem, qui se non dissimulet exuli nocere voluisse. Sub- 14
iunxit egregiam causam: 'scripsit' inquit 'in epistula quadam, quae apud Domitianum recitata est, "Regulus, omnium bipedum nequissimus"'; quod quidem Modestus verissime scripserat. Hic fere nobis sermonis terminus. 15
Neque enim volui progredi longius, ut mihi omnia libera servarem, dum Mauricus venit. Nec me praeterit esse Regulum δυσκαθαίρετον: est enim locuples factiosus, curatur a multis, timetur a pluribus, quod plerumque fortius amore est. Potest tamen fieri ut haec concussa labantur. Nam gratia malorum tam infida est quam ipsi. Verum, 16
ut idem saepius dicam, expecto Mauricum. Vir est gravis, prudens, multis experimentis eruditus, et qui futura possit ex praeteritis providere. Mihi et temptandi aliquid et quiescendi illo auctore ratio constabit. Haec tibi scripsi, 17
quia aequum erat te pro amore mutuo non solum omnia mea facta dictaque verum etiam consilia cognoscere. Vale.

VI.

C. PLINIUS CORNELIO TACITO SUO S.

Ridebis, et licet rideas. Ego ille quem nosti apros tres 1
et quidem pulcherrimos cepi. Ipse? inquis. Ipse; non tamen ut omnino ab inertia mea et quiete discederem. Ad retia sedebam: erat in proximo non venabulum aut lancea, sed stilus et pugillares: meditabar aliquid enotabamque, ut, si manus vacuas, plenas tamen ceras reportarem. Non est quod contemnas hoc studendi genus. 2
Mirum est ut animus agitatione motuque corporis excitetur. Iam undique silvae et solitudo ipsumque illud silentium quod venationi datur magna cogitationis incitamenta sunt. Proinde cum venabere, licebit auctore me ut pana- 3

rium et lagunculam sic etiam pugillares feras. Experieris non Dianam magis montibus quam Minervam inerrare. Vale.

IX.

C. PLINIUS MINUTIO FUNDANO SUO S.

1 Mirum est quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet aut constare videatur, pluribus cunctaque non constet.
2 Nam si quem interroges 'hodie quid egisti?' respondeat 'officio togae virilis interfui, sponsalia aut nuptias frequentavi, ille me ad signandum testamentum, ille in advoca-
3 tionem, ille in consilium rogavit.' Haec quo die feceris necessaria, eadem, si cotidie fecisse te reputes, inania videntur, multo magis cum secesseris. Tunc enim subit recordatio 'quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi!'
4 Quod evenit mihi, postquam in Laurentino meo aut lego aliquid aut scribo aut etiam corpori vaco, cuius fulturis
5 animus sustinetur. Nihil audio quod audisse, nihil dico quod dixisse paeniteat: nemo apud me quemquam sinistris sermonibus carpit, neminem ipse reprehendo, nisi tamen me, cum parum commode scribo; nulla spe, nullo timore sollicitor, nullis rumoribus inquietor: mecum tan-
6 tum et cum libellis loquor. O rectam sinceramque vitam, o dulce otium honestumque ac paene omni negotio pulchrius! O mare, o litus, verum secretumque μουσεῖον,
7 quam multa invenitis, quam multa dictatis! Proinde tu quoque strepitum istum inanemque discursum et multum ineptos labores, ut primum fuerit occasio, relinque teque
8 studiis vel otio trade. Satius est enim, ut Atilius noster eruditissime simul et facetissime dixit, otiosum esse quam nihil agere. Vale.

XIII.

C. PLINIUS SOSIO SENECIONI SUO S.

1 Magnum proventum poëtarum annus hic attulit. Toto mense Aprili nullus fere dies quo non recitaret aliquis.

Iuvat me quod vigent studia, proferunt se ingenia hominum et ostentant, tametsi ad audiendum pigre coitur. Plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque audiendi fabulis 2 conterunt ac subinde sibi nuntiari iubent an iam recitator intraverit, an dixerit praefationem, an ex magna parte evolverit librum: tunc demum, ac tunc quoque lente cunctanterque veniunt; nec tamen permanent, sed ante finem recedunt, alii dissimulanter et furtim, alii simpliciter et libere. At Hercule memoria parentum Claudium Cae- 3 sarem ferunt, cum in palatio spatiaretur audissetque clamorem, causam requisisse, cumque dictum esset recitare Nonianum, subitum recitanti inopinatumque venisse. Nunc 4 otiosissimus quisque multo ante rogatus et identidem admonitus aut non venit aut, si venit, queritur se diem, quia non perdiderit, perdidisse. Sed tanto magis laudandi pro- 5 bandique sunt quos a scribendi recitandique studio haec auditorum vel desidia vel superbia non retardat. Equidem prope nemini defui. Erant sane plerique amici: neque enim est fere quisquam qui studia, ut non simul et nos amet. His ex causis longius quam destinaveram tempus 6 in urbe consumpsi. Possum iam repetere secessum et scribere aliquid quod non recitem, ne videar, quorum recitationibus adfui, non auditor fuisse sed creditor. Nam ut in ceteris rebus ita in audiendi officio perit gratia, si reposcatur. Vale.

XV.

C. PLINIUS SEPTICIO CLARO SUO S.

Heus tu promittis ad cenam nec venis! Dicetur ius: 1 ad assem impendium reddes, nec id modicum. Paratae 2 erant lactucae singulae, cochleae ternae, ova bina, alica cum mulso et nive (nam hanc quoque computabis, immo hanc in primis, quae periit in ferculo), olivae, betacei, cucurbitae, bulbi, alia mille non minus lauta. Audisses comoedos vel lectorem vel lyristen vel, quae mea liberalitas, omnes. At tu apud nescio quem ostrea, vulvas, 3 echinos, Gaditanas maluisti. Dabis poenas, non dico

quas. Dure fecisti: invidisti, nescio an tibi, certe mihi, sed tamen et tibi. Quantum nos lusissemus, risissemus,
4 studuissemus! Potes apparatius cenare apud multos, nusquam hilarius simplicius incautius. In summa, experire, et nisi postea te aliis potius excusaveris, mihi semper excusa. Vale.

XXIII.

C. PLINIUS POMPEIO FALCONI SUO S.

1 Consulis an existimem te in tribunatu causas agere debere. Plurimum refert quid esse tribunatum putes, inanem umbram et sine honore nomen an potestatem sacrosanctam et quam in ordinem cogi ut a nullo ita ne a se quidem
2 deceat. Ipse cum tribunus essem, erraverim fortasse qui me aliquid putavi, sed tamquam essem, abstinui causis agendis: primum, quod deforme arbitrabar, cui adsurgere, cui loco cedere omnis oporteret, hunc omnibus sedentibus stare; et qui iubere posset tacere quemcumque, huic silentium clepsydra indici; et quem interfari nefas esset, hunc etiam convicia audire, et si inulta pateretur, inertem,
3 si ulciscereturur, insolentem videri. Erat hic quoque aestus ante oculos, si forte me appellasset vel ille cui adessem vel ille quem contra, intercederem et auxilium ferrem, an quiescerem sileremque et quasi eiurato magistratu priva-
4 tum ipse me facerem. His rationibus motus, malui me
5 tribunum omnibus exhibere quam paucis advocatum. Sed tu, iterum dicam, plurimum interest quid esse tribunatum putes, quam personam tibi inponas, quae sapienti viro ita aptanda est ut perferatur. Vale.

C. PLINI CAECILI SECUNDI
EPISTULARUM
LIBER SECUNDUS.

[A.D. 97–100.]

I.

C. PLINIUS [VOCONIO] ROMANO SUO S.

[A.D. 97.]

Post aliquot annos insigne atque etiam memorabile 1
populi Romani oculis spectaculum exhibuit publicum
funus Vergini Rufi, maximi et clarissimi civis, perinde
felicis. Triginta annis gloriae suae supervixit. Legit 2
scripta de se carmina, legit historias et posteritati suae
interfuit. Perfunctus est tertio consulatu, ut summum
fastigium privati hominis inpleret, cum principis noluisset.
Caesares quibus suspectus atque etiam invisus virtutibus 3
fuerat evasit, reliquit incolumem optimum atque amicissi-
mum, tamquam ad hunc ipsum honorem publici funeris
reservatus. Annum tertium et octogensimum excessit in 4
altissima tranquillitate, pari veneratione. Usus est firma
valitudine, nisi quod solebant ei manus tremere, citra do-
lorem tamen. Aditus tantum mortis durior longiorque,
sed hic ipse laudabilis. Nam cum vocem praepararet 5
acturus in consulatu principi gratias, liber quem forte
acceperat grandiorem et seni et stanti ipso pondere elap-
sus est. Hunc dum sequitur colligitque, per leve et lubri-
cum pavimentum fallente vestigio cecidit coxamque fregit,

NERVA

quae parum apte collocata reluctante aetate male coiit.
6 Huius viri exequiae magnum ornamentum principi, magnum saeculo, magnum etiam foro et rostris attulerunt. Laudatus est a consule Cornelio Tacito: nam hic supremus felicitati eius cumulus accessit, laudator eloquentissi-
7 mus. Et ille quidem plenus annis abiit, plenus honoribus, illis etiam quos recusavit: nobis tamen quaerendus ac desiderandus est ut exemplar aevi prioris, mihi vero praecipue, qui illum non solum publice quantum admirabar tantum
8 diligebam: primum quod utrique eadem regio, municipia finitima, agri etiam possessionesque coniunctae, praeterea quod ille mihi tutor relictus adfectum parentis exhibuit. Sic candidatum me suffragio ornavit, sic ad omnes honores meos ex secessibus accucurrit, cum iam pridem eiusmodi officiis renuntiasset, sic illo die quo sacerdotes solent nominare quos dignissimos sacerdotio iudicant me
9 semper nominabat. Quin etiam in hac novissima valitudine veritus ne forte inter quinqueviros crearetur, qui minuendis publicis sumptibus iudicio senatus constituebantur, cum illi tot amici senes consularesque superessent, me huius aetatis per quem excusaretur elegit, his quidem
10 verbis 'etiam si filium haberem, tibi mandarem.' Quibus ex causis necesse est tamquam inmaturem mortem eius in sinu tuo defleam; si tamen fas est aut flere aut omnino mortem vocare, qua tanti viri mortalitas magis finita quam
11 vita est. Vivit enim vivetque semper atque etiam latius in memoria hominum et sermone versabitur, postquam ab
12 oculis recessit. Volui tibi multa alia scribere, sed totus animus in hac una contemplatione defixus est. Verginium cogito, Verginium video, Verginium iam vanis imaginibus, recentibus tamen, audio, adloquor, teneo; cui fortasse cives aliquos virtutibus pares et habemus et habebimus, gloria neminem. Vale.

III.

C. PLINIUS [METILIO] NEPOTI SUO S.

1 Magna Isaeum fama praecesserat, maior inventus est. Summa est facultas, copia, ubertas: dicit semper ex tem-

pore, sed tamquam diu scripserit. Sermo Graecus, immo
Atticus: praefationes tersae, graciles, dulces, graves inter-
dum et erectae. Poscit controversias plures, electionem 2
auditoribus permittit, saepe etiam partes, surgit, amicitur,
incipit; statim omnia ac paene pariter ad manum, sensus
reconditi occursant, verba, sed qualia! quaesita et exculta.
Multa lectio in subitis, multa scriptio elucet. Prooemia- 3
tur apte, narrat aperte, pugnat acriter, colligit fortiter, ornat
excelse, postremo docet, delectat, adficit; quid maxime,
dubites: crebra ἐνθυμήματα, crebri syllogismi, circumscripti
et effecti, quod stilo quoque adsequi magnum est: incre-
dibilis memoria; repetit altius quae dixit ex tempore, ne
verbo quidem labitur. Ad tantam ἕξιν studio et exercita- 4
tione pervenit: nam diebus et noctibus nihil aliud agit,
nihil audit, nihil loquitur. Annum sexagesimum excessit 5
et adhuc scholasticus tantum est: quo genere hominum
nihil aut sincerius aut simplicius aut melius. Nos enim qui
in foro verisque litibus terimur multum malitiae, quamvis
nolimus, addiscimus. Schola et auditorium et ficta causa 6
res inermis, innoxia est, nec minus felix, senibus praeser-
tim. Nam quid in senectute felicius quam quod dulcissi-
mum est in iuventa? Quare ego Isaeum non disertissimum 7
tantum verum etiam beatissimum iudico, quem tu nisi
cognoscere concupiscis, saxeus ferreusque es. Proinde 8
si non ob alia nosque ipsos, at certe ut hunc audias, veni.
Numquamne legisti Gaditanum quendam Titi Livi nomine
gloriaque commotum ad visendum eum ab ultimo terra-
rum orbe venisse statimque ut viderat abisse? Ἀφιλόκαλον,
inlitteratum, iners, ac paene etiam turpe est non putare
tanti cognitionem, qua nulla est iucundior, nulla pulchrior,
nulla denique humanior. Dices 'habeo hic quos legam 9
non minus disertos.' Etiam: sed legendi semper occasio
est, audiendi non semper. Praeterea multo magis, ut
vulgo dicitur, viva vox adficit. Nam licet acriora sint
quae legas, altius tamen in animo sedent quae pronuntia-
tio, vultus, habitus, gestus etiam dicentis adfigit; nisi vero 10
falsum putamus illud Aeschinis, qui cum legisset Rhodiis
orationem Demosthenis, admirantibus cunctis, adiecisse
fertur τί δέ, εἰ αὐτοῦ τοῦ θηρίου ἠκούσατε; et erat Aeschines,

si Demostheni credimus, λαμπροφωνότατος. Fatebatur tamen longe melius eadem illa pronuntiasse ipsum qui pepe-
11 rat. Quae omnia huc tendunt ut audias Isaeum, vel ideo tantum ut audieris. Vale.

XI.

C. PLINIUS [MATURO] ARIANO SUO S.

[A.D. 100.]

1 Solet esse gaudio tibi, si quid actum est in senatu dignum ordine illo. Quamvis enim quietis amore secesseris, insidet tamen animo tuo maiestatis publicae cura. Accipe ergo quod per hos dies actum est, personae claritate famosum, severitate exempli salubre, rei magnitudine aeternum.
2 Marius Priscus accusantibus Afris, quibus pro consule praefuit, omissa defensione iudices petiit. Ego et Cornelius Tacitus, adesse provincialibus iussi, existimavimus fidei nostrae convenire notum senatui facere excessisse Priscum inmanitate et saevitia crimina quibus dari iudices possent, cum ob innocentes condemnandos, interficiendos
3 etiam, pecunias accepisset. Respondit Fronto Catius deprecatusque est ne quid ultra repetundarum legem quaereretur, omniaque actionis suae vela, vir movendarum lacrimarum peritissimus, quodam velut vento miserationis
4 inplevit. Magna contentio, magni utrimque clamores; aliis cognitionem senatus lege conclusam aliis liberam solutamque dicentibus, quantumque admississet reus tantum vin-
5 dicandum. Novissime consul designatus Iulius Ferox, vir rectus et sanctus, Mario quidem iudices interim censuit dandos, evocandos autem quibus diceretur innocentium
6 poenas vendidisse. Quae sententia non praevaluit modo, sed omnino post tantas dissensiones fuit sola frequens, adnotatumque experimentis quod favor et misericordia acres et vehementes primos impetus habent, paulatim
7 consilio et ratione quasi restincta considunt. Unde evenit ut quod multi clamore permixto tuentur nemo tacentibus ceteris dicere velit: patescit enim, cum separaris a turba,

contemplatio rerum quae turba teguntur. Venerunt qui 8
adesse erant iussi, Vitellius Honoratus et Flavius Marcianus: ex quibus Honoratus trecentis milibus exilium equitis Romani septemque amicorum eius ultimam poenam, Marcianus unius equitis Romani septingentis milibus plura supplicia arguebatur emisse: erat enim fustibus caesus, damnatus in metallum, strangulatus in carcere. Sed Ho- 9
noratum cognitioni senatus mors opportuna subtraxit, Marcianus inductus est absente Prisco. Itaque Tuccius Cerialis consularis iure senatorio postulavit ut Priscus certior fieret sive quia miserabiliorem, sive quia invidiosiorem fore arbitrabatur, si praesens fuisset, sive, quod maxime credo, quia aequissimum erat commune crimen ab utroque defendi, et si dilui non potuisset, in utroque puniri. Dilata res est in proximum senatum, cuius ipse conspectus 10
augustissimus fuit. Princeps praesidebat; erat enim consul: ad hoc Ianuarius mensis cum cetera tum praecipue senatorum frequentia celeberrimus: praeterea causae amplitudo auctaque dilatione expectatio et fama insitumque mortalibus studium magna et inusitata noscendi omnes undique exciverat. Imaginare quae solicitudo nobis, qui 11
metus, quibus super tanta re in illo coetu praesente Caesare dicendum erat. Equidem in senatu non semel egi, quin immo nusquam audiri benignius soleo, tunc me tamen ut nova omnia novo metu permovebant. Obversabatur 12
praeter illa quae supra dixi causae difficultas: stabat modo consularis, modo septemvir epulonum, iam neutrum. Erat 13
ergo perquam onerosum accusare damnatum, quem ut premebat atrocitas criminis, ita quasi peractae damnationis miseratio tuebatur. Utcumque tamen animum cogi- 14
tationemque collegi, coepi dicere non minore audientium adsensu quam sollicitudine mea: dixi horis paene quinque. Nam duodecim clepsydris quas spatiosissimas acceperam sunt additae quattuor. Adeo illa ipsa quae dura et adversa dicturo videbantur secunda dicenti fuerunt. Caesar 15
quidem tantum mihi studium, tantam etiam curam (nimium est enim dicere sollicitudinem) praestitit, ut libertum meum post me stantem saepius admoneret voci laterique consulerem, cum me vehementius putaret intendi quam

gracilitas mea perpeti posset. Respondit mihi pro Mar-
16 ciano Claudius Marcellinus. Missus deinde senatus et
revocatus in posterum: neque enim iam inchoari poterat
17 actio, nisi ut noctis interventu scinderetur. Postero die
dixit pro Mario Salvius Liberalis, vir subtilis dispositus
acer disertus: in illa vero causa omnes artes suas protulit.
Respondit Cornelius Tacitus eloquentissime et, quod ex-
18 imium orationi eius inest, σεμνῶς. Dixit pro Mario rursus
Fronto Catius insigniter, utque iam locus ille poscebat,
plus in precibus temporis quam in defensione consump-
sit. Huius actionem vespera inclusit, non tamen sic ut
abrumperet. Itaque in tertium diem probationes exie-
runt. Iam hoc ipsum pulchrum et antiquum, senatum
19 nocte dirimi, triduo vocari, triduo contineri. Cornutus
Tertullus, consul designatus, vir egregius et pro veritate
firmissimus, censuit septingenta milia quae acceperat Ma-
rius aerario inferenda, Mario urbe Italiaque interdicendum,
Marciano hoc amplius Africa. In fine sententiae adiecit,
quod ego et Tacitus iniuncta advocatione diligenter et
fortiter functi essemus, arbitrari senatum ita nos fecisse
20 ut dignum mandatis partibus fuerit. Adsenserunt con-
sules designati, omnes etiam consulares usque ad Pompe-
ium Collegam: ille et septingenta milia aerario inferenda
et Marcianum in quinquennium relegandum, Marium re-
petundarum poenae, quam iam passus esset, censuit relin-
21 quendum. Erant in utraque sententia multi, fortasse etiam
plures in hac vel solutiore vel molliore. Nam quidam ex
illis quoque qui Cornuto videbantur adsensi hunc, qui post
22 ipsos censuerat, sequebantur. Sed cum fieret discessio,
qui sellis consulum adstiterant in Cornuti sententiam ire
coeperunt. Tum illi qui se Collegae adnumerari patie-
bantur in diversum transierunt, Collega cum paucis relictus.
Multum postea de inpulsoribus suis, praecipue de Regulo,
questus est, qui se in sententia quam ipse dictaverat dese-
ruisset. Est alioqui Regulo tam mobile ingenium ut plu-
23 rimum audeat, plurimum timeat. Hic finis cognitionis
amplissimae. Superest tamen λειτούργιον non leve, Hos-
tilius Firminus, legatus Mari Prisci, qui permixtus causae
graviter vehementerque vexatus est. Nam et rationibus

Marciani et sermone quem ille habuerat in ordine Leptitanorum operam suam Prisco ad turpissimum ministerium commodasse, stipulatusque de Marciano quinquaginta milia denariorum probabatur, ipse praeterea accepisse sestertia decem milia, foedissimo quidem titulo, nomine unguentarii, qui titulus a vita hominis compti semper et pumicati non abhorrebat. Placuit censente Cornuto re- 24
ferri de eo proximo senatu: tunc enim, casu an conscientia, afuerat. Habes res urbanas; invicem rusticas scribe: 25
quid arbusculae tuae, quid vineae, quid segetes agunt, quid oves delicatissimae? In summa, nisi aeque longam epistulam reddis, non est quod postea nisi brevissimam expectes. Vale.

XII.

C. PLINIUS [MATURO] ARRIANO SUO S.

[A.D. 100.]

Λειτούργιον illud quod superesse Mari Prisci causae prox- 1
ime scripseram, nescio an satis, circumcisum tamen et adrasum est. Firminus inductus in senatum respondit 2
crimini noto. Secutae sunt diversae sententiae consulum designatorum: Cornutus Tertullus censuit ordine movendum, Acutius Nerva in sortitione provinciae rationem eius non habendam. Quae sententia tamquam mitior vicit, cum sit alioqui durior tristiorque. Quid enim miserius quam 3
exsectum et exemptum honoribus senatoriis labore et molestia non carere? quid gravius quam tanta ignominia adfectum non in solitudine latere, sed in hac altissima specula conspiciendum se monstrandumque praebere? Praeterea quid publice minus aut congruens aut decorum, 4
notatum a senatu in senatu sedere ipsisque illis a quibus sit notatus aequari et summotum a proconsulatu, quia se in legatione turpiter gesserat, de proconsulibus iudicare damnatumque sordium vel damnare alios vel absolvere? Sed hoc pluribus visum est. Numerantur enim sententiae, 5
non ponderantur; nec aliud in publico consilio potest fieri, in quo nihil est tam inaequale quam aequalitas ipsa. Nam cum sit inpar prudentia, par omnium ius est. In- 6

plevi promissum priorisque epistulae fidem exsolvi, quam ex spatio temporis iam recepisse te colligo: nam et festinanti et diligenti tabellario dedi; nisi quid impedimenti
7 in via passus est. Tuae nunc partes ut primum illam, deinde hanc remunereris litteris, quales istinc redire uberrimae possunt. Vale.

XIII.

C. PLINIUS [NERATIO] PRISCO SUO S.

[A.D. 98.]

1 Et tu occasiones obligandi me avidissime amplecteris,
2 et ego nemini libentius debeo. Duabus ergo de causis a te potissimum petere constitui quod inpetratum maxime cupio. Regis exercitum amplissimum: hinc tibi beneficiorum larga materia, longum praeterea tempus quo ami-
3 cos tuos exornare potuisti. Convertere ad nostros, nec hos multos. Malles tu quidem multos, sed meae vere-
4 cundiae sufficit unus aut alter, ac potius unus. Is erit Voconius Romanus. Pater ei in equestri gradu clarus, clarior vitricus, immo pater alius: nam huic quoque nomini pietate successit. Mater e primis citerioris Hispaniae: scis quod iudicium provinciae illius, quanta sit
5 gravitas. Flamen proxime fuit. Hunc ego, cum simul studeremus, arte familiariterque dilexi: ille meus in urbe, ille in secessu contubernalis, cum hoc seria, cum hoc iocos
6 miscui. Quid enim illo aut fidelius amico aut sodale iucundius? Mira in sermone, mira etiam in ore ipso
7 vultuque suavitas. Ad hoc ingenium excelsum, subtile, dulce, facile, eruditum in causis agendis: epistulas qui-
8 dem scribit, ut Musas ipsas Latine loqui credas. Amatur a me plurimum nec tamen vincitur. Equidem iuvenis statim iuveni quantum potui per aetatem avidissime contuli et nuper ab optimo principe trium liberorum ius impetravi. Quod quamquam parce et cum delectu daret,
9 mihi tamen, tamquam eligeret, indulsit. Haec beneficia mea tueri nullo modo melius quam ut augeam possum, praesertim cum ipse illa tam grate interpretetur ut, dum

priora accipit, posteriora mereatur. Habes qualis, quam 10
probatus carusque sit nobis, quem rogo pro ingenio, pro fortuna tua exornes. In primis ama hominem: nam licet tribuas ei quantum amplissimum potes, nihil tamen amplius potes amicitia tua; cuius esse eum usque ad intimam familiaritatem capacem quo magis scires, breviter tibi studia, mores, omnem denique vitam eius expressi. Extenderem 11
preces, nisi et tu rogari diu nolles, et ego tota hoc epistula fecissem: rogat enim, et quidem efficacissime, qui reddit causas rogandi. Vale.

XIV.

C. PLINIUS MAXIMO SUO S.

Verum opinaris: destringor centumviralibus causis, quae 1
me exercent magis quam delectant. Sunt enim pleraeque parvae et exilis: raro incidit vel personarum claritate vel negotii magnitudine insignis. Ad hoc pauci cum quibus 2
iuvet dicere: ceteri audaces atque etiam magna ex parte adulescentuli obscuri ad declamandum huc transierunt, tam inreverenter et temere ut mihi Atilius noster expresse dixisse videatur sic in foro pueros a centumviralibus causis auspicari ut ab Homero in scholis. Nam hic quoque ut illic primum coepit esse quod maximum est. At Hercule 3
ante memoriam meam (ita maiores natu solent dicere) ne nobilissimis quidem adulescentibus locus erat nisi aliquo consulari producente: tanta veneratione pulcherrimum opus colebatur. Nunc refractis pudoris et reve- 4
rentiae claustris omnia patent omnibus, nec inducuntur sed inrumpunt. Sequuntur auditores actoribus similes, conducti et redempti: manceps convenitur: in media basilica tam palam sportulae quam in triclinio dantur: ex iudicio in iudicium pari mercede transitur. Inde iam non 5
inurbane σοφοκλεῖς vocantur [ἀπὸ τοῦ σοφῶς καὶ καλεῖσθαι]: 6
isdem Latinum nomen inpositum est laudiceni. Et tamen crescit in dies foeditas utraque lingua notata. Here duo nomenclatores mei (habent sane aetatem eorum qui nuper togas sumpserint) ternis denariis ad laudandum

trahebantur. Tanti constat ut sis disertissimus. Hoc pretio quamlibet numerosa subsellia inplentur, hoc ingens corona colligitur, hoc infiniti clamores commoventur, cum
7 mesochorus dedit signum: opus est enim signo apud non
8 intellegentes, ne audientes quidem; nam plerique non audiunt, nec ulli magis laudant. Si quando transibis per basilicam et voles scire quo modo quisque dicat, nihil est quod tribunal ascendas, nihil quod praebeas aurem; facilis divinatio: scito eum pessime dicere qui laudabitur
9 maxime. Primus hunc audiendi morem induxit Largius Licinus, hactenus tamen ut auditores corrogaret: ita certe
10 ex Quintiliano, praeceptore meo, audisse memini. Narrabat ille 'adsectabar Domitium Afrum: cum apud centumviros diceret graviter et lente (hoc enim illi actionis genus erat), audit ex proximo inmodicum insolitumque clamorem. Admiratus reticuit. Ubi silentium factum est,
11 repetiit quod abruperat. Iterum clamor, iterum reticuit, et post silentium coepit idem tertio. Novissime quis diceret quaesivit: responsum est 'Licinus.' Tum intermissa causa 'centumviri' inquit, 'hoc artificium periit.'"
12 Quod alioqui perire incipiebat, cum perisse Afro videretur, nunc vero prope funditus extinctum et eversum est. Pudet referre quae quam fracta pronuntiatione dicantur,
13 quibus quam teneris clamoribus excipiantur. Plausus tantum ac potius sola cymbala et tympana illis canticis desunt: ululatus quidem (neque enim alio vocabulo potest exprimi theatris quoque indecora laudatio) large
14 supersunt. Nos tamen adhuc et utilitas amicorum et ratio aetatis moratur ac retinet: veremur enim ne forte non has indignitates reliquisse sed laborem fugisse videamur. Sumus tamen solito rariores, quod initium est gradatim desinendi. Vale.

XVII.

C. PLINIUS [ASINIO] GALLO SUO S.

1 Miraris cur me Laurentinum vel, si ita mavis, Laurens meum tanto opere delectet: desines mirari, cum cogno-

veris gratiam villae, oportunitatem loci, litoris spatium.
Decem et septem milibus passuum ab urbe secessit, ut 2
peractis quae agenda fuerint salvo iam et composito die
possis ibi manere. Aditur non una via; nam et Laurentina et Ostiensis eodem ferunt, sed Laurentina a quarto
decimo lapide, Ostiensis ab undecimo relinquenda est.
Utrimque excipit iter aliqua ex parte harenosum, iunctis
paulo gravius et longius, equo breve et molle. Varia hinc 3
atque inde facies: nam modo occurrentibus silvis via coartatur, modo latissimis pratis diffunditur et patescit; multi
greges ovium, multa ibi equorum, boum armenta, quae
montibus hieme depulsa herbis et tepore verno nitescunt.
Villa usibus capax, non sumptuosa tutela. Cuius in prima 4
parte atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, deinde porticus in
D litterae similitudinem circumactae, quibus parvola sed
festiva area includitur. Egregium hae adversus tempestates receptaculum: nam specularibus ac multo magis
imminentibus tectis muniuntur. Est contra medias cavae- 5
dium hilare, mox triclinium satis pulchrum, quod in litus
excurrit, ac si quando Africo mare impulsum est, fractis
iam et novissimis fluctibus leviter adluitur. Undique valvas
aut fenestras non minores valvis habet, atque ita a lateribus, a fronte quasi tria maria prospectat; a tergo cavaedium, porticum, aream, porticum rursus, mox atrium,
silvas et longinquos respicit montes. Huius a laeva re- 6
tractius paulo cubiculum est amplum, deinde aliud minus,
quod altera fenestra admittit orientem, occidentem altera
retinet, hac et subiacens mare longius quidem sed securius
intuetur. Huius cubiculi et triclini illius obiectu includitur 7
angulus, qui purissimum solem continet et accendit. Hoc
hibernaculum, hoc etiam gymnasium meorum est: ibi
omnes silent venti exceptis qui nubilum inducunt et serenum ante quam usum loci eripiunt. Adnectitur angulo 8
cubiculum in hapsida curvatum, quod ambitum solis fenestris omnibus sequitur. Parieti eius in bibliothecae speciem
armarium insertum est, quod non legendos libros sed lectitandos capit. Adhaeret dormitorium membrum transitu 9
interiacente, qui suspensus et tubulatus conceptum vaporem salubri temperamento huc illuc digerit et ministrat.

Reliqua pars lateris huius servorum libertorumque usibus detinetur, plerisque tam mundis ut accipere hospites pos-
10 sint. Ex alio latere cubiculum est politissimum; deinde vel cubiculum grande vel modica cenatio, quae plurimo sole, plurimo mari lucet; post hanc cubiculum cum procoetone, altitudine aestivum, munimentis hibernum: est enim subductum omnibus ventis. Huic cubiculo aliud
11 et procoeton communi pariete iunguntur. Inde balnei cella frigidaria spatiosa et effusa, cuius in contrariis parietibus duo baptisteria velut eiecta sinuantur, abunde capacia, si mare in proximo cogites. Adiacet unctorium, hypocauston, adiacet propnigeon balinei, mox duae cellae magis elegantes quam sumptuosae: cohaeret calida piscina
12 mirifica, ex qua natantes mare aspiciunt; nec procul sphaeristerium, quod calidissimo soli inclinato iam die occurrit. Hic turris erigitur, sub qua diaetae duae, totidem in ipsa, praeterea cenatio, quae latissimum mare, longissimum litus,
13 villas amoenissimas prospicit. Est et alia turris: in hac cubiculum, in quo sol nascitur conditurque: lata post apotheca et horreum: sub hoc triclinium, quod turbati maris non nisi fragorem et sonum patitur, eumque iam languidum et desinentem; hortum et gestationem videt,
14 qua hortus includitur. Gestatio buxo aut rore marino, ubi deficit buxus, ambitur: nam buxus, qua parte defenditur tectis, abunde viret; aperto caelo apertoque vento
15 et quamquam longinqua aspergine maris inarescit. Adiacet gestationi interiore circumitu vinea tenera et umbrosa nudisque etiam pedibus mollis et cedens. Hortum morus et ficus frequens vestit, quarum arborum illa vel maxime ferax terra est, malignior ceteris. Hac non deteriore quam maris facie cenatio remota a mari fruitur: cingitur diaetis duabus a tergo, quarum fenestris subiacet vestibulum villae
16 et hortus alius pinguis et rusticus. Hinc cryptoporticus prope publici operis extenditur. Utrimque fenestrae, a mari plures, ab horto pauciores, sed alternis singulae. Hae, cum serenus dies et immotus, omnes, cum hinc vel inde ventus inquietus, qua venti quiescunt, sine iniuria
17 patent. Ante cryptoporticum xystus violis odoratus: teporem solis infusi repercussu cryptoporticus auget, quae

ut tenet solem sic aquilonem inhibet summovetque, quantumque caloris ante tantum retro frigoris. Similiter Africum sistit, atque ita diversissimos ventos alium alio latere frangit et finit. Haec iucunditas eius hieme, maior aestate.
Nam ante meridiem xystum, post meridiem gestationis 18
hortique proximam partem umbra sua temperat, quae, ut dies crevit decrevitve, modo brevior modo longior hac vel
illa cadit. Ipsa vero cryptoporticus tum maxime caret 19
sole, cum ardentissimus culmini eius insistit. Ad hoc patentibus fenestris favonios accipit transmittitque nec
umquam aëre pigro et manente ingravescit. In capite 20
xysti deinceps cryptoporticus horti diaeta est, amores mei; re vera amores: ipse posui. In hac heliocaminus quidem alia xystum alia mare utraque solem, cubiculum autem valvis cryptoporticum, fenestra prospicit mare.
Contra parietem medium zotheca perquam eleganter re- 21
cedit, quae specularibus et velis obductis reductisve modo adicitur cubiculo modo aufertur. Lectum et duas cathedras capit: a pedibus mare, a tergo villae, a capite silvae: tot facies locorum totidem fenestris et distinguit et miscet.
Iunctum est cubiculum noctis et somni. Non illud voces 22
servulorum, non maris murmur, non tempestatum motus, non fulgurum lumen ac ne diem quidem sentit, nisi fenestris apertis. Tam alti abditique secreti illa ratio, quod interiacens andron parietem cubiculi hortique distinguit
atque ita omnem sonum media inanitate consumit. Ad- 23
plicitum est cubiculo hypocauston perexiguum, quod angusta fenestra suppositum calorem, ut ratio exigit, aut effundit aut retinet. Procoeton inde et cubiculum porrigitur in solem, quem orientem statim exceptum ultra
meridiem obliquum quidem sed tamen servat. In hanc 24
ego diaetam cum me recepi, abesse mihi etiam a villa mea videor, magnamque eius voluptatem praecipue Saturnalibus capio, cum reliqua pars tecti licentia dierum festisque clamoribus personat: nam nec ipse meorum lusibus
nec illi studiis meis obstrepunt. Haec utilitas, haec amoe- 25
nitas deficitur aqua salienti, sed puteos ac potius fontes habet: sunt enim in summo. Et omnino litoris illius mira natura: quocumque loco moveris humum, obvius et para-

tus umor occurrit, isque sincerus ac ne leviter quidem
26 tanta maris vicinitate corruptus. Suggerunt adfatim ligna proximae silvae: ceteras copias Ostiensis colonia ministrat. Frugi quidem homini sufficit etiam vicus quem una villa discernit: in hoc balnea meritoria tria, magna commoditas, si forte balneum domi vel subitus adventus vel
27 brevior mora calfacere dissuadeat. Litus ornant varietate gratissima nunc continua nunc intermissa tecta villarum, quae praestant multarum urbium faciem, sive mari sive ipso litore utare; quod non numquam longa tranquillitas
28 mollit, saepius frequens et contrarius fluctus indurat. Mare non sane pretiosis piscibus abundat, soleas tamen et squillas optimas egerit. Villa vero nostra etiam mediterraneas copias praestat, lac in primis: nam illuc e pascuis pecora
29 conveniunt, si quando aquam umbramve sectantur. Iustisne de causis iam tibi videor incolere, inhabitare, diligere secessum, quem tu nimis urbanus es nisi concupiscis? Atque utinam concupiscas! ut tot tantisque dotibus villulae nostrae maxima commendatio ex tuo contubernio accedat. Vale.

XX.

C. PLINIUS CALVISIO [RUFO] SUO S.

1 Assem para et accipe auream fabulam, fabulas immo: nam me priorum nova admonuit, nec refert a qua potissi-
2 mum incipiam. Verania Pisonis graviter iacebat, huius dico Pisonis quem Galba adoptavit. Ad hanc Regulus venit. Primum inpudentiam hominis qui venerit ad aegram,
3 cuius marito inimicissimus, ipsi invisissimus fuerat. Esto, si venit tantum: at ille etiam proximus toro sedit, quo die, qua hora nata esset interrogavit. Ubi audiit, componit vultum, intendit oculos, movet labra, agitat digitos, computat; nihil: ut diu miseram expectatione suspendit,
4 'habes' inquid 'climactericum tempus, sed evades. Quod ut tibi magis liqueat, haruspicem consulam quem sum fre-
5 quenter expertus.' Nec mora; sacrificium facit, adfirmat exta cum siderum significatione congruere. Illa, ut in

periculo credula, poscit codicillos, legatum Regulo scribit: mox ingravescit: clamat moriens hominem nequam, perfidum ac plus etiam quam periurum, qui sibi per salutem filii peierasset. Facit hoc Regulus non minus scelerate 6 quam frequenter, quod iram deorum, quos ipse cotidie fallit, in caput infelicis pueri detestatur. Velleius Blaesus, 7 ille locuples consularis, novissima valitudine conflictabatur: cupiebat mutare testamentum. Regulus, qui speraret aliquid ex novis tabulis, quia nuper captare eum coeperat, medicos hortari, rogare quoquo modo spiritum homini prorogarent. Postquam signatum est testamentum, 8 mutat personam, vertit adlocutionem, isdemque medicis 'quousque miserum cruciatis? quid invidetis bona morte cui dare vitam non potestis?' Moritur Blaesus, et tamquam omnia audisset, Regulo ne tantulum quidem. Suf- 9 ficiunt duae fabulae, an scholastica lege tertiam poscis? est unde fiat. Aurelia, ornata femina, signatura testa- 10 mentum sumpserat pulcherrimas tunicas. Regulus cum venisset ad signandum, 'rogo' inquit 'has mihi leges.' Aurelia ludere hominem putabat, ille serio instabat: ne 11 multa, coëgit mulierem aperire tabulas ac sibi tunicas quas erat induta legare: observavit scribentem, inspexit an scripsisset. Et Aurelia quidem vivit, ille tamen istud tamquam morituram coëgit. Et hic hereditates, hic legata, quasi mereatur, accipit. Ἀλλὰ τί διατείνομαι in ea 12 civitate, in qua iam pridem non minora praemia, immo maiora, nequitia et improbitas quam pudor et virtus habent? Aspice Regulum, qui ex paupere et tenui ad tan- 13 tas opes per flagitia processit ut ipse mihi dixerit, cum consuleret quam cito sestertium sescenties inpleturus esset, invenisse se exta duplicia, quibus portendi milies et ducenties habiturum. Et habebit, si modo, ut coepit, aliena 14 testamenta, quod est inprobissimum genus falsi, ipsis quorum sunt illa dictaverit. Vale.

C. PLINI CAECILI SECUNDI
EPISTULARUM
LIBER TERTIUS.

[A.D. 101.]

I.

C. PLINIUS CALVISIO [RUFO] SUO S.

1 Nescio an ullum iucundius tempus exegerim quam quo
nuper apud Spurinnam fui, adeo quidem ut neminem ma-
gis in senectute, si modo senescere datum est, aemulari
2 velim: nihil est enim illo vitae genere distinctius. Me
autem ut certus siderum cursus ita vita hominum dispo-
sita delectat, senum praesertim. Nam iuvenes confusa
adhuc quaedam et quasi turbata non indecent; senibus
placida omnia et ordinata conveniunt, quibus industria
3 sera, turpis ambitio est. Hanc regulam Spurinna con-
stantissime servat; quin etiam parva haec, parva, si non
cotidie fiant, ordine quodam et velut orbe circumagit.
4 Mane lectulo continetur, hora secunda calceos poscit,
ambulat milia pasuum tria nec minus animum quam cor-
pus exercet. Si adsunt amici, honestissimi sermones
explicantur: si non, liber legitur; interdum etiam prae-
5 sentibus amicis, si tamen illi non gravantur. Deinde con-
sidit, et liber rursus aut sermo libro potior: mox vehi-
culum ascendit, adsumit uxorem singularis exempli vel
6 aliquem amicorum, ut me proxime. Quam pulchrum
illud, quam dulce secretum! quantum ibi antiquitatis!

quae facta, quos viros audias! quibus preceptis imbuare! quamvis ille hoc temperamentum modestiae suae indixerit, ne praecipere videatur. Peractis septem milibus pas- 7
suum iterum ambulat mille, iterum residit vel se cubiculo ac stilo reddit. Scribit enim, et quidem utraque lingua, lyrica doctissima: mira illis dulcedo, mira suavitas, mira hilaritas, cuius gratiam cumulat sanctitas scribentis. Ubi 8
hora balinei nuntiata est (est autem hieme nona, aestate octava), in sole, si caret vento, ambulat nudus. Deinde movetur pila vehementer et diu: nam hoc quoque exercitationis genere pugnat cum senectute. Lotus accubat et paulisper cibum differt: interim audit legentem remissius aliquid et dulcius. Per hoc omne tempus liberum est amicis vel eadem facere vel alia, si malint. Adponi- 9
tur cena non minus nitida quam frugi in argento puro et antiquo: sunt in usu et Corinthia, quibus delectatur nec adficitur. Frequenter comoedis cena distinguitur, ut voluptates quoque studiis condiantur. Sumit aliquid de nocte et aestate: nemini hoc longum est; tanta comitate convivium trahitur. Inde illi post septimum et septuage- 10
simum annum aurium oculorum vigor integer, inde agile et vividum corpus solaque ex senectute prudentia. Hanc 11
ego vitam voto et cogitatione praesumo, ingressurus avidissime, ut primum ratio aetatis receptui canere permiserit. Interim mille laboribus conteror, quorum mihi et solacium et exemplum est idem Spurinna: nam ille quoque, quoad honestum fuit, obiit officia, gessit magistratus, provincias rexit, multoque labore hoc otium meruit. Igitur eundem mihi cursum, eundem terminum statuo, 12
idque iam nunc apud te subsigno, ut, si me longius evehi videris, in ius voces ad hanc epistulam meam et quiescere iubeas, cum inertiae crimen effugero. Vale.

V.

C. PLINIUS BAEBIO MACRO SUO S.

Pergratum est mihi quod tam diligenter libros avunculi 1
mei lectitas ut habere omnes velis quaerasque qui sint

2 omnes. Fungar indicis partibus atque etiam quo sint ordine scripti notum tibi faciam: est enim haec quoque
3 studiosis non iniucunda cognitio. 'De iaculatione equestri unus:' hunc, cum praefectus alae militaret, pari ingenio curaque conposuit. 'De vita Pomponi Secundi duo:' a quo singulariter amatus hoc memoriae amici quasi debi-
4 tum munus exsolvit. 'Bellorum Germaniae viginti;' quibus omnia quae cum Germanis gessimus bella collegit. Inchoavit, cum in Germania militaret, somnio monitus: adstitit ei quiescenti Drusi Neronis effigies, qui Germaniae latissime victor ibi periit, commendabat memoriam suam orabatque ut se ab iniuria oblivionis adsereret.
5 'Studiosi tres,' in sex volumina propter amplitudinem divisi, quibus oratorem ab incunabulis instituit et perficit. 'Dubii sermonis octo:' scripsit sub Nerone novissimis annis, cum omne studiorum genus paulo liberius et erec-
6 tius periculosum servitus fecisset. 'A fine Aufidi Bassi triginta unus.' 'Naturae historiarum triginta septem,' opus diffusum, eruditum, nec minus varium quam ipsa
7 natura. Miraris quod tot volumina multaque in his tam scrupulosa homo occupatus absolverit? magis miraberis, si scieris illum aliquandiu causas actitasse, decessisse anno sexto et quinquagesimo, medium tempus distentum impeditumque qua officiis maximis qua amicitia principum
8 egisse. Sed erat acre ingenium, incredibile studium, summa vigilantia. Lucubrare Vulcanalibus incipiebat, non auspicandi causa sed studendi, statim a nocte multa, hieme vero ab hora septima, vel cum tardissime, octava, saepe sexta. Erat sane somni paratissimi, non numquam etiam
9 inter ipsa studia instantis et deserentis. Ante lucem ibat ad Vespasianum imperatorem (nam ille quoque noctibus utebatur), inde ad delegatum sibi officium. Reversus
10 domum, quod reliquum temporis, studiis reddebat. Post cibum saepe, quem interdiu levem et facilem veterum more sumebat, aestate, si quid otii, iacebat in sole, liber legebatur, adnotabat excerpebatque. Nihil enim legit quod non excerperet: dicere etiam solebat nullum esse librum
11 tam malum ut non aliqua parte prodesset. Post solem plerumque frigida lavabatur: deinde gustabat dormiebat-

que minimum: mox quasi alio die studebat in cenae
tempus. Super hanc liber legebatur, adnotabatur, et
quidem cursim. Memini quendam ex amicis, cum lec- 12
tor quaedam perperam pronuntiasset, revocasse et re-
peti coëgisse, huic avunculum meum dixisse 'intellexeras
nempe?' cum ille adnuisset, 'cur ergo revocabas? decem
amplius versus hac tua interpellatione perdidimus.' Tanta 13
erat parsimonia temporis. Surgebat aestate a cena luce,
hieme intra primam noctis, et tamquam aliqua lege co-
gente. Haec inter medios labores urbisque fremitum. In 14
secessu solum balinei tempus studiis eximebatur: cum
dico balinei, de interioribus loquor; nam dum destringi-
tur tergiturque, audiebat aliquid aut dictabat. In itinere 15
quasi solutus ceteris curis huic uni vacabat: ad latus
notarius cum libro et pugillaribus, cuius manus hieme
manicis muniebantur, ut ne caeli quidem asperitas ullum
studiis tempus eriperet; qua ex causa Romae quoque
sella vehebatur. Repeto me correptum ab eo cur ambu- 16
larem: 'poteras' inquit 'has horas non perdere;' nam
perire omne tempus arbitrabatur quod studiis non inpen-
deretur. Hac intentione tot ista volumina peregit elec- 17
torumque commentarios centum sexaginta mihi reliquit,
opisthographos quidem et minutissime scriptos; qua ra-
tione multiplicatur hic numerus. Referebat ipse potuisse
se, cum procuraret in Hispania, vendere hos commenta-
rios Largio Licino quadringentis milibus nummum, et
tunc aliquanto pauciores erant. Nonne videtur tibi re- 18
cordanti quantum legerit, quantum scripserit, nec in officiis
ullis nec in amicitia principis fuisse, rursus, cum audis quid
studiis laboris inpenderit, nec scripsisse satis nec legisse?
Quid est enim quod non aut illae occupationes inpedire
aut haec instantia non possit efficere? Itaque soleo ridere, 19
cum me quidam studiosum vocant, qui, si comparer illi,
sum desidiosissimus. Ego autem tantum, quem partim
publica partim amicorum officia distringunt? quis ex istis
qui tota vita litteris adsident collatus illi non quasi somno
et inertiae deditus erubescat? Extendi epistulam, cum hoc 20
solum quod requirebas scribere destinassem, quos libros
reliquisset: confido tamen haec quoque tibi non minus

grata quam ipsos libros futura, quae te non tantum ad legendos eos verum etiam ad simile aliquid elaborandum possunt aemulationis stimulis excitare. Vale. 75

VII.

C. PLINIUS CANINIO RUFO SUO S.

1 Modo nuntiatus est Silius Italicus in Neapolitano suo
2 inedia finisse vitam. Causa mortis valetudo. Erat illi natus insanabilis clavus, cuius taedio ad mortem inrevocabili constantia decucurrit, usque ad supremum diem beatus et felix, nisi quod minorem ex liberis duobus amisit, sed maiorem melioremque florentem atque etiam
3 consularem reliquit. Laeserat famam suam sub Nerone, credebatur sponte accusasse: sed in Vitelli amicitia sapienter se et comiter gesserat, ex proconsulatu Asiae gloriam reportaverat, maculam veteris industriae laudabili otio abluerat. Fuit inter principes civitatis sine potentia, sine in-
4 vidia: salutabatur, colebatur, multumque in lectulo iacens, cubiculo semper non ex fortuna frequenti, doctissimis ser-
5 monibus dies transigebat, cum a scribendo vacaret. Scribebat carmina maiore cura quam ingenio, non numquam
6 iudicia hominum recitationibus experiebatur. Novissime ita suadentibus annis ab urbe secessit, seque in Campania tenuit, ac ne adventu quidem novi principis inde commo-
7 tus est. Magna Caesaris laus, sub quo hoc liberum fuit, magna illius, qui hac libertate ausus est uti. Erat φιλό-
8 καλος usque ad emacitatis reprehensionem. Plures isdem in locis villas possidebat adamatisque novis priores neglegebat. Multum ubique librorum, multum statuarum, multum imaginum, quas non habebat modo verum etiam venerabatur, Vergilii ante omnes, cuius natalem religiosius quam suum celebrabat, Neapoli maxime, ubi monimentum
9 eius adire ut templum solebat. In hac tranquillitate annum quintum et septuagesimum excessit, delicato magis corpore quam infirmo; utque novissimus a Nerone factus est consul, ita postremus ex omnibus quos Nero consules

fecerat decessit. Illud etiam notabile, ultimus ex Nero- 10
nianis consularibus obiit quo consule Nero periit. Quod
me recordantem fragilitatis humanae miseratio subit. Quid 11
enim tam circumcisum, tam breve quam hominis vita longissima? An non videtur tibi Nero modo modo fuisse? cum interim ex iis qui sub illo gesserant consulatum nemo iam superest. Quamquam quid hoc miror? nuper L. Piso, 12
pater Pisonis illius qui a Valerio Festo per summum facinus in Africa occisus est, dicere solebat neminem se videre in senatu quem consul ipse sententiam rogavisset. Tam angustis terminis tantae multitudinis vivacitas ipsa 13
concluditur, ut mihi non venia solum dignae verum etiam laude videantur illae regiae lacrimae. Nam ferunt Xerxen, cum inmensum exercitum oculis obisset, inlacrimasse, quod tot milibus tam brevis immineret occasus. (Sed 14
tanto magis hoc quidquid est temporis futilis et caduci, si non datur factis (nam horum materia in aliena manu), certe studiis proferamus, et quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid quo nos vixisse testemur.) Scio 15
te stimulis non egere; me tamen tui caritas evocat ut currentem quoque instigem, sicut tu soles me. Ἀγαθὴ δ' ἔρις, cum invicem se mutuis exhortationibus amici ad amorem inmortalitatis exacuunt. Vale.

XI.

C. PLINIUS IULIO GENITORI SUO S.

Est omnino Artemidori nostri tam benigna natura ut 1
officia amicorum in maius extollat: inde etiam meum meritum ut vera ita supra meritum praedicatione circumfert. Equidem, cum essent philosophi ab urbe summoti, 2
fui apud illum in suburbano, et quo notabilius, hoc est periculosius esset, fui praetor. Pecuniam etiam, qua tunc illi ampliore opus erat, ut aes alienum exsolveret contractum ex pulcherrimis causis, mussantibus magnis quibusdam et locupletibus amicis mutuatus ipse gratuitam dedi. Atque haec feci, cum septem amicis meis aut occisis aut 3

relegatis, occisis Senecione Rustico Helvidio, relegatis Maurico Gratilla Arria Fannia, tot circa me iactis fulminibus quasi ambustus mihi quoque inpendere idem exitium
4 certis quibusdam notis augurarer. Non ideo tamen eximiam gloriam meruisse me, ut ille praedicat, credo sed
5 tantum effugisse flagitium. Nam et C. Musonium, socerum eius, quantum licitum est per aetatem, cum admiratione dilexi et Artemidorum ipsum iam tum, cum in Syria tribunus militarem, arta familiaritate complexus sum, idque primum non nullius indolis dedi specimen, quod virum aut sapientem aut proximum simillimumque sapienti
6 intellegere sum visus. Nam ex omnibus qui nunc se philosophos vocant vix unum aut alterum invenies tanta sinceritate, tanta veritate. Mitto qua patientia corporis hiemes iuxta et aestates ferat, ut nullis laboribus cedat, ut nihil in cibo, in potu voluptatibus tribuat, ut oculos
7 animumque contineat. Sunt haec magna, sed in alio; in hoc vero minima, si ceteris virtutibus comparentur, quibus meruit ut a C. Musonio ex omnibus omnium ordinum
8 adsectatoribus gener adsumeretur. Quae mihi recordanti est quidem iucundum quod me cum apud alios tum apud te tantis laudibus cumulat, vereor tamen ne modum excedat, quem benignitas eius (illuc enim unde coepi revertor),
9 non solet tenere. Nam in hoc uno interdum vir alioqui prudentissimus honesto quidem sed tamen errore versatur, quod pluris amicos suos quam sunt arbitratur. Vale.

XIV.

C. PLINIUS ACILIO [RUFO] SUO S.

1 Rem atrocem nec tantum epistula dignam Largius Macedo, vir praetorius, a servis suis passus est, superbus alioqui dominus et saevus et qui servisse patrem suum
2 parum, immo nimium meminisset. Lavabatur in villa Formiana: repente eum servi circumsistunt: alius fauces invadit, alius os verberat, alius pectus et ventrem atque etiam, foedum dictu, verenda contundit; et cum exani-

mem putarent, abiciunt in fervens pavimentum, ut experirentur an viveret. Ille, sive quia non sentiebat, sive quia se non sentire simulabat, immobilis et extentus fidem peractae mortis implevit. Tum demum quasi aestu solutus 3 effertur, excipiunt servi fideliores, concubinae cum ululatu et clamore concurrunt. Ita et vocibus excitatus et recreatus loci frigore sublatis oculis agitatoque corpore vivere se, et iam tutum erat, confitetur. Diffugiunt servi; quo- 4 rum magna pars comprehensa est, ceteri requiruntur. Ipse paucis diebus aegre focilatus non sine ultionis solacio decessit, ita vivus vindicatus ut occisi solent. Vides quot 5 periculis, quot contumeliis, quot ludibriis simus obnoxii; nec est quod quisquam possit esse securus, quia sit remissus et mitis: non enim iudicio domini sed scelere perimuntur. Verum haec hactenus. Quid praeterea novi? 6 quid? nihil; alioqui subiungerem: nam et charta adhuc superest et dies feriatus patitur plura contexi. Addam quod opportune de eodem Macedone succurrit. Cum in publico Romae lavaretur, notabilis atque etiam, ut exitus docuit, ominosa res accidit. Eques Romanus a servo 7 eius ut transitum daret manu leviter admonitus convertit se nec servum a quo erat tactus, sed ipsum Macedonem tam graviter palma percussit ut paene concideret. Ita 8 balineum illi quasi per gradus quosdam primum contumeliae locus, deinde exitii fuit. Vale.

XVI.

C. PLINIUS [METILIO] NEPOTI SUO S.

Adnotasse videor facta dictaque virorum feminarumque 1 alia clariora esse alia maiora. Confirmata est opinio mea 2 hesterno Fanniae sermone. Neptis haec Arriae illius quae marito et solacium mortis et exemplum fuit. Multa referebat aviae suae non minora hoc sed obscuriora; quae tibi existimo tam mirabilia legenti fore, quam mihi audienti fuerunt. Aegrotabat Caecina Paetus, maritus eius, 3 aegrotabat et filius, uterque mortifere, ut videbatur: filius

decessit eximia pulchritudine, pari verecundia, et parenti-
4 bus non minus ob alia carus, quam quod filius erat. Huic
illa ita funus paravit, ita duxit exequias ut ignoraret mari-
tus: quin immo, quotiens cubiculum eius intraret, vivere
filium atque etiam commodiorem esse simulabat, ac per-
saepe interroganti quid ageret puer respondebat 'bene
5 quievit, libenter cibum sumpsit.' Deinde, cum diu co-
hibitae lacrimae vincerent prorumperentque, egrediebatur:
tunc se dolori dabat: satiata siccis oculis composito vultu
6 redibat, tamquam orbitatem foris reliquisset. Praeclarum
quidem illud eiusdem, ferrum stringere, perfodere pectus,
extrahere pugionem, porrigere marito, addere vocem im-
mortalem ac paene divinam 'Paete, non dolet.' Sed
tamen ista facienti, ista dicenti gloria et aeternitas ante
oculos erant; quo maius est sine praemio aeternitatis,
sine praemio gloriae abdere lacrimas, operire luctum,
7 amissoque filio matrem adhuc agere. Scribonianus arma
in Illyrico contra Claudium moverat: fuerat Paetus in
8 partibus et occiso Scriboniano Romam trahebatur. Erat
ascensurus navem: Arria milites orabat ut simul inpo-
neretur. 'Nempe enim' inquit 'daturi estis consulari
viro servulos aliquos, quorum e manu cibum capiat, a
quibus vestiatur, a quibus calcietur: omnia sola prae-
9 stabo.' Non impetravit: conduxit piscatoriam nauculam
ingensque navigium minimo secuta est. Eadem apud
Claudium uxori Scriboniani, cum illa profiteretur indi-
cium, 'ego' inquit 'te audiam, cuius in gremio Scribo-
nianus occisus est, et vivis?' Ex quo manifestum est ei
10 consilium pulcherrimae mortis non subitum fuisse. Quin
etiam, cum Thrasea, gener eius, deprecaretur ne mori per-
geret interque alia dixisset 'vis ergo filiam tuam, si mihi
pereundum fuerit, mori mecum?' respondit 'si tam diu
tantaque concordia vixerit tecum quam ego cum Paeto,
11 volo.' Auxerat hoc responso curam suorum, attentius
custodiebatur: sensit et 'nihil agitis' inquit: 'potestis
enim efficere ut male moriar, ut non moriar non potestis.'
12 Dum haec dicit, exsiluit cathedra adversoque parieti caput
ingenti impetu impegit et corruit. Focilata 'dixeram'
inquit 'vobis inventuram me quamlibet duram ad mortem

viam, si vos facilem negassetis.' Videntur haec tibi 13
maiora illo 'Paete, non dolet,' ad quod per haec perventum est? cum interim illud quidem ingens fama, haec nulla circumfert. Unde colligitur quod initio dixi, alia esse clariora alia maiora. Vale.

XIX.

C. PLINIUS CALVISIO RUFO SUO S.

Adsumo te in consilium rei familiaris, ut soleo. Praedia 1
agris meis vicina atque etiam inserta venalia sunt. In his
me multa sollicitant, aliqua nec minora deterrent. Solli- 2
citat primum ipsa pulchritudo iungendi, deinde quod non minus utile quam voluptuosum posse utraque eadem opera, eodem viatico invisere, sub eodem procuratore ac paene isdem actoribus habere, unam villam colere et ornare, alteram tantum tueri. Inest huic computationi sumptus 3
supellectilis, sumptus atriensium, topiariorum, fabrorum atque etiam venatorii instrumenti; quae plurimum refert unum in locum conferas an in diversa dispergas. Contra 4
vereor ne sit incautum rem tam magnam isdem tempestatibus, isdem casibus subdere: tutius videtur incerta fortunae possessionum varietatibus experiri. Habet etiam multum iucunditatis soli caelique mutatio ipsaque illa peregrinatio inter sua. Iam, quod deliberationis nostrae 5
caput est, agri sunt fertiles pingues aquosi, constant campis vineis silvis, quae materiam et ex ea reditum sicut modicum ita statum praestant. Sed haec felicitas terrae 6
inbecillis cultoribus fatigatur. Nam possessor prior saepius vendidit pignora, et dum reliqua colonorum minuit ad tempus, vires in posterum exhausit, quarum defectione rursus reliqua creverunt. Sunt ergo instruendi complures 7
frugi mancipes: nam nec ipse usquam vinctos habeo nec ibi quisquam. Superest ut scias quanti videantur posse emi; sestertio tricies, non quia non aliquando quinquagies fuerint, verum et hac paenuria colonorum et communi temporis iniquitate ut reditus agrorum sic etiam

8 pretium retro abiit. Quaeris an hoc ipsum tricies facile colligere possimus? sum quidem prope totus in praediis, aliquid tamen fenero, nec molestum erit mutuari; acci-
9 piam a socru, cuius arca non secus ac mea utor. Proinde hoc te non moveat, si cetera non refragantur, quae velim quam diligentissime examines. Nam cum in omnibus rebus tum in disponendis facultatibus plurimum tibi et usus et providentiae superest. Vale.

XXI.

C. PLINIUS CORNELIO PRISCO SUO S.

1 Audio Valerium Martialem decessisse et moleste fero. Erat homo ingeniosus acutus acer, et qui plurimum in scribendo et salis haberet et fellis nec candoris minus.
2 Prosecutus eram viatico secedentem: dederam hoc amicitiae, dederam etiam versiculis quos de me composuit.
3 Fuit moris antiqui eos qui vel singulorum laudes vel urbium scripserant aut honoribus aut pecunia ornare; nostris vero temporibus ut alia speciosa et egregia ita hoc in primis exolevit. Nam postquam desiimus facere laudanda,
4 laudari quoque ineptum putamus. Quaeris qui sint versiculi quibus gratiam rettuli? Remitterem te ad ipsum volumen, nisi quosdam tenerem: tu, si placuerint hi, ce-
5 teros in libro requires. Adloquitur Musam, mandat ut domum meam Esquiliis quaerat, adeat reverenter:

sed ne tempore non tuo disertam
pulses ebria ianuam videto:
totos dat tetricae dies Minervae,
dum centum studet auribus virorum
hoc quod saecula posterique possint
Arpinis quoque comparare chartis.
seras tutior ibis ad lucernas:
haec hora est tua, cum furit Lyaeus,
cum regnat rosa, cum madent capilli:
tunc me vel rigidi legant Catones.

Meritone eum qui haec de me scripsit et tunc dimisi 6
amicissime et nunc ut amicissimum defunctum esse doleo? Dedit enim mihi quantum maximum potuit, daturus amplius, si potuisset. Tametsi quid homini potest dari maius quam gloria et laus et aeternitas? At non erunt aeterna quae scripsit: non erunt fortasse, ille tamen scripsit tamquam essent futura. Vale.

C. PLINI CAECILI SECUNDI
EPISTULARUM
LIBER QUARTUS.

[A.D. 102–105.]

II.

C. PLINIUS ATTIO CLEMENTI SUO S.

1 REGULUS filium amisit, hoc uno malo indignus, quod nescio an malum putet. Erat puer acris ingenii sed ambigui, qui tamen posset recta sectari, si patrem non refer-
2 ret. Hunc Regulus emancipavit, ut heres matris existeret; mancipatum (ita vulgo ex moribus hominis loquebantur) foeda et insolita parentibus indulgentiae simulatione cap-
3 tabat. Incredibile, sed Regulum cogita. Amissum tamen luget insane. Habebat puer mannulos multos et iunctos et solutos, habebat canes maiores minoresque, habebat luscinias, psittacos, merulas: omnes Regulus circa rogum
4 trucidavit. Nec dolor erat ille, sed ostentatio doloris. Convenitur ad eum mira celebritate. Cuncti detestantur oderunt, et quasi probent, quasi diligant, cursant frequentant, utque breviter quod sentio enuntiem, in Regulo de-
5 merendo Regulum imitantur. Tenet se trans Tiberim in hortis, in quibus latissimum solum porticibus inmensis, ripam statuis suis occupavit, ut est in summa avaritia
6 sumptuosus, in summa infamia gloriosus. Vexat ergo civitatem insaluberrimo tempore, et quod vexat solacium putat. Dicit se velle ducere uxorem: hoc quoque, sicut

alia, perverse. Audies brevi nuptias lugentis, nuptias se- 7
nis; quorum alterum immaturum alterum serum est. Unde 8
hoc augurer quaeris: non quia adfirmat ipse, quo menda-
cius nihil est, sed quia certum est Regulum esse facturum
quidquid fieri non oportet. Vale.

VII.

C. PLINIUS CATIO LEPIDO SUO S.

Saepe tibi dico inesse vim Regulo. Mirum est quam 1
efficiat in quod incubuit. Placuit ei lugere filium; luget ut
nemo: placuit statuas eius et imagines quam plurimas facere;
hoc omnibus officinis agit, illum coloribus, illum cera, illum
aere, illum argento, illum auro, ebore, marmore effingit. Ipse 2
vero nuper adhibito ingenti auditorio librum de vita eius
recitavit, de vita pueri: recitavit tamen; eundem in exem-
plaria mille transscriptum per totam Italiam provinciasque
dimisit. Scripsit publice ut a decurionibus eligeretur voca-
lissimus aliquis ex ipsis qui legeret eum populo: factum est.
Hanc ille vim, seu quo alio nomine vocanda est intentio 3
quidquid velis obtinendi, si ad potiora vertisset, quantum
boni efficere potuisset! Quamquam minor vis bonis quam
malis inest, ac sicut *ἀμαθία μὲν θράσος λογισμὸς δὲ ὄκνον φέρει*,
ita recta ingenia debilitat verecundia, perversa confirmat
audacia. Exemplo est Regulus. Imbecillum latus, os 4
confusum, haesitans lingua, tardissima inventio, memoria
nulla, nihil denique praeter ingenium insanum; et tamen eo
inpudentia ipsoque illo furore pervenit ut orator habeatur.
Itaque Herennius Senecio mirifice Catonis illud de ora- 5
tore in hunc e contrario vertit 'orator est vir malus dicendi
imperitus.' Non mehercule Cato ipse tam bene verum
oratorem quam hic Regulum expressit. Habesne quo tali 6
epistulae parem gratiam referas? habes, si scripseris num
aliquis in municipio vestro ex sodalibus meis, num etiam
ipse tu hunc luctuosum Reguli librum ut circulator in foro
legeris, *ἐπάρας*, scilicet, ut ait Demosthenes, *τὴν φωνὴν καὶ
γεγηθὼς καὶ λαρυγγίζων*. Est enim tam ineptus ut risum 7

magis possit exprimere quam gemitum: credas non de puero scriptum sed a puero. Vale.

IX.

C. PLINIUS CORNELIO URSO SUO S.

1 Causam per hos dies dixit Iulius Bassus, homo laboriosus et adversis suis clarus. Accusatus est sub Vespasiano a privatis duobus, ad senatum remissus diu pependit,
2 tandem absolutus vindicatusque. Titum timuit ut Domitiani amicus, a Domitiano relegatus est: revocatus a Nerva sortitusque Bithyniam rediit reus, accusatus non minus acriter quam fideliter defensus. Varias sententias habuit,
3 plures tamen quasi mitiores. Egit contra eum Pomponius Rufus, vir paratus et vehemens: Rufo successit Theopha-
4 nes, unus ex legatis, fax accusationis et origo. Respondi ego. Nam mihi Bassus iniunxerat ut totius defensionis fundamenta iacerem, dicerem de ornamentis suis, quae illi et ex generis claritate et ex periculis ipsis magna erant,
5 dicerem de conspiratione delatorum, quam in quaestu habebant, dicerem causas quibus factiosissimum quemque, ut illum ipsum Theophanen, offendisset. Eundem me voluerat occurrere crimini quo maxime premebatur. In aliis enim quamvis auditu gravioribus non absolutionem
6 modo verum etiam laudem merebatur, hoc illum onerabat quod homo simplex et incautus quaedam a provincialibus ut amicus acceperat. Nam fuerat in eadem provincia quaestor. Haec accusatores furta et rapinas, ipse munera vo-
7 cabat: sed lex munera quoque accipi vetat. Hic ego quid agerem, quod iter defensionis ingrederer? Negarem? verebar ne plane furtum videretur quod confiteri timerem. Praeterea rem manifestam infitiari augentis erat crimen, non diluentis, praesertim cum reus ipse nihil integrum advocatis reliquisset. Multis enim atque etiam principi dixerat sola se munuscula dumtaxat natali suo aut Satur-
8 nalibus accepisse et plerisque misisse. Veniam ergo peterem? iugulassem reum, quem ita deliquisse concederem

ut servari nisi venia non posset. Tamquam recte factum
tuerer? non illi profuissem, sed ipse inpudens exstitissem.
In hac difficultate placuit medium quiddam tenere: videor 9
tenuisse. Actionem meam, ut proelia solet, nox diremit.
Egeram horis tribus et dimidia, supererat sesquihora. Nam
cum e lege accusator sex horas, novem reus accepisset,
ita diviserat tempora reus inter me et eum qui dicturus
post erat, ut ego quinque horis, ille reliquis uteretur. Mihi 10
successus actionis silentium finemque suadebat. Temerarium est enim secundis non esse contentum. Ad hoc verebar ne me corporis vires iterato labore desererent, quem
difficilius est repetere quam iungere. Erat etiam pericu- 11
lum ne reliqua actio mea et frigus ut deposita et taedium
ut resumpta pateretur. Ut enim faces ignem adsidua concussione custodiunt, dimissum aegerrime reparant, sic et
dicentis calor et audientis intentio continuatione servatur,
intercapedine et quasi remissione languescit. Sed Bassus 12
multis precibus, paene etiam lacrimis obsecrabat implerem
meum tempus. Parui utilitatemque eius praetuli meae.
Bene cessit: inveni ita erectos animos senatus, ita recentes
ut priore actione incitati magis quam satiati viderentur.
Successit mihi Lucceius Albinus, tam apte ut orationes nos- 13
trae varietatem duarum, contextum unius habuisse credantur. Respondit Herennius Poleio instanter et graviter, 14
deinde Theophanes rursus. Fecit enim hoc quoque ut
cetera inpudentissime, quod post duos et consulares et
disertos tempus sibi et quidem laxius vindicavit. Dixit
in noctem atque etiam nocte inlatis lucernis. Postero die 15
egerunt pro Basso Titius Homulus et Fronto mirifice:
quartum diem probationes occuparunt. Censuit Baebius 16
Macer, consul designatus, lege repetundarum Bassum teneri, Caepio Hispo, salva dignitate iudices dandos; uterque recte. Qui fieri potest? inquis: quia scilicet et 17
Macro legem intuenti consentaneum fuit damnare eum
qui contra legem munera acceperat, et Caepio, cum putaret licere senatui, sicut licet, et mitigare leges et intendere, non sine ratione veniam dedit facto, vetito quidem
non tamen inusitato. Praevaluit sententia Caepionis, quin 18
immo consurgenti ei ad censendum adclamatum est, quod

solet residentibus. Ex quo potes aestimare quanto consensu sit exceptum, cum diceret, quod tam favorabile fuit,
19 cum dicturus videretur. Sunt tamen ut in senatu ita in civitate in duas partes hominum iudicia divisa. Nam quibus sententia Caepionis placuit, sententiam Macri ut rigidam duramque reprehendunt: quibus Macri, illam alteram dissolutam atque etiam incongruentem vocant; negant enim congruens esse retinere in senatu cui iudices
20 dederis. Fuit et tertia sententia. Valerius Paulinus adsensus Caepioni hoc amplius censuit referendum de Theophane, cum legationem renuntiasset. Arguebatur enim multa in accusatione fecisse quae illa ipsa lege qua Bas-
21 sum accusaverat tenerentur. Sed hanc sententiam consules, quamquam maximae parti senatus mire probabatur, non sunt persecuti. Paulinus tamen et iustitiae famam
22 et constantiae tulit. Misso senatu Bassus magna hominum frequentia, magno clamore, magno gaudio exceptus est. Fecerat eum favorabilem renovata discriminum vetus fama notumque periculis nomen et in procero corpore
23 maesta et squalida senectus. Habebis hanc interim epistulam ut πρόδρομον, exspectabis orationem plenam onustamque, exspectabis diu: neque enim leviter et cursim, ut de re tanta, retractanda est. Vale.

XI.

C. PLINIUS CORNELIO MINICIANO SUO S.

1 Audistine Valerium Licinianum in Sicilia profiteri? nondum te puto audisse; est enim recens nuntius. Praetorius hic modo inter eloquentissimos causarum actores habebatur, nunc eo decidit ut exul de senatore, rhetor de oratore
2 fieret. Itaque ipse in praefatione dixit dolenter et graviter 'quos tibi, Fortuna, ludos facis? facis enim ex senatoribus professores, ex professoribus senatores.' Cui sententiae tantum bilis, tantum amaritudinis inest ut mihi
3 videatur ideo professus ut hoc diceret. Idem, cum Graeco pallio amictus intrasset (carent enim togae iure quibus

aqua et igni interdictum est), postquam se composuit circumspexitque habitum suum, 'Latine' inquit 'declamaturus sum.' Dices tristia et miseranda, dignum tamen 4
illum, qui haec ipsa studia incesti scelere macularit. Con- 5
fessus est quidem incestum, sed incertum utrum quia verum erat an quia graviora metuebat, si negasset. Fremebat enim Domitianus aestuabatque ingenti invidia destitutus. Nam cum Corneliam, Vestalium maximam, defodere vivam 6
concupisset, ut qui inlustrari saeculum suum eiusmodi exemplis arbitraretur, pontificis maximi iure seu potius inmanitate tyranni, licentia domini, reliquos pontifices non in Regiam sed in Albanam villam convocavit. Nec minore scelere quam quod ulcisci videbatur, absentem inauditamque damnavit incesti, cum ipse fratris filiam incesto non polluisset solum verum etiam occidisset: nam vidua abortu periit. Missi statim pontifices qui defodiendam 7
necandamque curarent. Illa nunc ad Vestam nunc ad ceteros deos manus tendens, multa, sed hoc frequentissime clamitabat 'me Caesar incestam putat, qua sacra faciente vicit triumphavit.' Blandiens haec an inridens, 8
ex fiducia sui an ex contemptu principis dixerit dubium est. Dixit, donec ad supplicium, nescio an innocens, certe tamquam innocens, ducta est. Quin etiam cum in 9
illud subterraneum demitteretur haesissetque descendenti stola, vertit se ac recollegit, cumque ei manum carnifex daret, aversata est et resiluit foedumque contactum quasi plane a casto puroque corpore novissima sanctitate reiecit, omnibusque numeris pudoris πολλὴν πρόνοιαν ἔσχεν εὐσχήμων πεσεῖν. Praeterea Celer, eques Romanus, cui Cornelia 10
obiciebatur, cum in comitio virgis caederetur, in hac voce persteterat 'quid feci? nihil feci.' Ardebat ergo Domitia- 11
nus et crudelitatis et iniquitatis infamia. Arripit Licinianum quod in agris suis occultasset Corneliae libertam. Ille ab iis quibus erat curae praemonetur, si comitium et virgas pati nollet, ad confessionem confugeret, quasi ad veniam: fecit. Locutus est pro absente Herennius Sene- 12
cio tale quiddam quale est illud κεῖται Πάτροκλος. Ait enim 'ex advocato nuntius factus sum: Licinianus recessit.' Gratum hoc Domitiano, adeo quidem ut gaudio prode- 13

retur diceretque 'absolvit nos Licinianus.' Adiecit etiam non esse verecundiae eius instandum: ipsi vero permisit, si qua posset, ex rebus suis raperet, ante quam bona pub-
14 licarentur, exiliumque molle velut praemium dedit. Ex quo tamen postea clementia divi Nervae translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profitetur seque de fortuna praefationi-
15 bus vindicat. Vides quam obsequenter paream tibi, qui non solum res urbanas verum etiam peregrinas tam sedulo scribo ut altius repetam. Et sane putabam te, quia tunc afuisti, nihil aliud de Liciniano audisse quam relegatum ob incestum. Summam enim rerum nuntiat fama, non
16 ordinem. Mereor ut vicissim quid in oppido tuo, quid in finitimis agatur (solent enim quaedam notabilia incidere) perscribas: denique quidquid voles, dum modo non minus longa epistula nuntia. Ego non paginas tantum sed versus etiam syllabasque numerabo. Vale.

XIII.

C. PLINIUS [CORNELIO] TACITO SUO S.

1 Salvum te in urbem venisse gaudeo; venisti autem, si quando alias, nunc maxime mihi desideratus. Ipse pauculis adhuc diebus in Tusculano commorabor, ut opuscu-
2 lum quod est in manibus absolvam. Vereor enim ne, si hanc intentionem iam in fine laxavero, aegre resumam. Interim ne quid festinationi meae pereat, quod sum prae-
3 sens petiturus hac quasi praecursoria epistula rogo. Sed prius accipe causas rogandi. Proxime cum in patria mea fui, venit ad me salutandum municipis mei filius praetextatus. Huic ego 'studes?' inquam. Respondit 'etiam.' 'Ubi?' 'Mediolani.' 'Cur non hic?' Et pater eius (erat enim una atque etiam ipse adduxerat puerum) 'quia
4 nullos hic praeceptores habemus.' 'Quare nullos? nam vehementer intererat vestra, qui patres estis,' et opportune conplures patres audiebant, 'liberos vestros hic potissimum discere. Ubi enim aut iucundius morarentur quam in patria aut pudicius continerentur quam sub oculis

parentum aut minore sumptu quam domi? Quantulum 5
est ergo collata pecunia conducere praeceptores, quodque
nunc in habitationes, in viatica, in ea quae peregre emun-
tur inpenditis adiicere mercedibus? Atque adeo ego, qui
nondum liberos habeo, paratus sum pro re publica nostra,
quasi pro filia vel parente, tertiam partem eius quod con-
ferre vobis placebit dare. Totum etiam pollicerer, nisi 6
timerem ne hoc munus meum quandoque ambitu corrum-
peretur, ut accidere multis in locis video, in quibus prae-
ceptores publice conducuntur. Huic vitio occurri uno 7
remedio potest, si parentibus solis ius conducendi relin-
quatur isdemque religio recte iudicandi necessitate colla-
tionis addatur. Nam qui fortasse de alieno neglegentes, 8
certe de suo diligentes erunt dabuntque operam ne a me
pecuniam non nisi dignus accipiat, si accepturus et ab
ipsis erit. Proinde consentite, conspirate maioremque 9
animum ex meo sumite, qui cupio esse quam plurimum
quod debeam conferre. Nihil honestius praestare liberis
vestris, nihil gratius patriae potestis. Educentur hic qui
hic nascuntur statimque ab infantia natale solum amare
frequentare consuescant. Atque utinam tam claros prae-
ceptores inducatis ut finitimis oppidis studia hinc peta-
tur, utque nunc liberi vestri aliena in loca, ita mox alieni
in hunc locum confluant!' Haec putavi altius et quasi 10
a fonte repetenda, quo magis scires quam gratum mihi
foret, si susciperes quod iniungo. Iniungo autem et pro
rei magnitudine rogo ut ex copia studiosorum, quae ad te
ex admiratione ingenii tui convenit, circumspicias prae-
ceptores quos sollicitare possimus, sub ea tamen condi-
tione ne cui fidem meam obstringam. Omnia enim libera
parentibus servo. Illi iudicent, illi eligant: ego mihi cu-
ram tantum et inpendium vindico. Proinde si quis fuerit 11
repertus qui ingenio suo fidat, eat illuc ea lege ut hinc
nihil aliud certum quam fiduciam suam ferat. Vale.

XXII.

C. PLINIUS SEMPRONIO RUFO SUO S.

1 Interfui principis optimi cognitioni, in consilium adsumptus. Gymnicus agon apud Viennensis ex cuiusdam testamento celebrabatur. Hunc Trebonius Rufinus, vir egregius nobisque amicus, in duumviratu tollendum abolendumque curavit. Negabatur ex auctoritate publica
2 fecisse. Egit ipse causam non minus feliciter quam diserte. Conmendabat actionem quod tamquam homo Romanus et bonus civis in negotio suo mature et gra-
3 viter loquebatur. Cum sententiae perrogarentur, dixit Iunius Mauricus, quo viro nihil firmius, nihil verius, non esse restituendum Viennensibus agona: adiecit 'vellem etiam Romae tolli posset.' Constanter, inquis, et fortiter.
4 Quidni? sed hoc a Maurico novum non est. Idem apud imperatorem Nervam non minus fortiter. Cenebat Nerva cum paucis: Veiento proximus atque etiam in sinu recum-
5 bebat: dixi omnia, cum hominem nominavi. Incidit sermo de Catullo Messalino, qui luminibus orbatus ingenio saevo mala caecitatis addiderat: non verebatur, non erubescebat, non miserebatur; quo saepius a Domitiano non secus ac tela, quae et ipsa caeca et inprovida feruntur, in opti-
6 mum quemque contorquebatur. De huius nequitia sanguinariisque sententiis in commune omnes super cenam loquebantur, cum ipse imperator 'quid putamus passurum
7 fuisse, si viveret?' et Mauricus 'nobiscum cenaret.' Longius abii, libens tamen. Placuit agona tolli, qui mores Viennensium infecerat, ut noster hic omnium. Nam Viennensium vitia intra ipsos residunt, nostra late vagantur, utque in corporibus sic in imperio gravissimus est morbus qui a capite diffunditur. Vale.

XXV.

C. PLINIUS MESSIO MAXIMO SUO S.

1 Scripseram tibi verendum esse ne ex tacitis suffragiis vitium aliquod existeret. Factum est. Proximis comitiis

in quibusdam tabellis multa iocularia atque etiam foeda dictu, in una vero pro candidatorum nominibus suffragatorum nomina inventa sunt. Excanduit senatus magnoque 2 clamore ei qui scripsisset iratum principem est comprecatus. Ille tamen fefellit et latuit, fortasse etiam inter indignantes fuit. Quid hunc putamus domi facere, qui in tanta 3 re tam serio tempore tam scurriliter ludat, qui denique omnino in senatu dicax et urbanus et bellus est? Tantum 4 licentiae pravis ingeniis adicit illa fiducia 'quis enim sciet?' Poposcit tabellam, stilum accepit, demisit caput, neminem veretur, se contemnit. Inde ista ludibria scaena et pulpito digna. Quo te vertas? quae remedia conquiras? ubi- 5 que vitia remediis fortiora. Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα τῷ ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς μελήσει, cui multum cotidie vigiliarum, multum laboris adicit haec nostra iners et tamen effrenata petulantia. Vale.

XXX.

C. PLINIUS LICINIO SURAE SUO S.

Attuli tibi ex patria mea pro munusculo quaestionem 1 altissima ista eruditione dignissimam. Fons oritur in 2 monte, per saxa decurrit, excipitur cenatiuncula manu facta: ibi paulum retentus in Larium lacum decidit. Huius mira natura: ter in die statis auctibus ac diminutionibus crescit decrescitque. Cernitur id palam et 3 cum summa voluptate deprehenditur. Iuxta recumbis et vesceris atque etiam ex ipso fonte (nam est frigidissimus) potas: interim ille certis dimensisque momentis vel subtrahitur vel adsurgit. Anulum seu quid aliud ponis in 4 sicco, adluitur sensim ac novissime operitur, detegitur rursus paulatimque deseritur: si diutius observes, utrumque iterum ac tertio videas. Spiritusne aliquis occultior 5 os fontis et fauces modo laxat modo includit, prout inlatus occurrit aut decessit expulsus? quod in ampullis cete- 6 risque generis eiusdem videmus accidere, quibus non hians nec statim patens exitus. Nam illa quoque, quamquam prona atque vergentia, per quasdam obluctantis animae

moras crebris quasi singultibus sistunt quod effundunt.
7 An quae oceano natura, fonti quoque, quaque ille ratione
aut inpellitur aut resorbetur, hac modicus hic umor vici-
8 bus alternis supprimitur vel egeritur? An ut flumina quae
in mare deferuntur adversantibus ventis obvioque aestu
retorquentur, ita est aliquid quod huius fontis excursum
9 repercutiat? An latentibus venis certa mensura, quae
dum colligit quod exhauserat, minor rivus et pigrior, cum
10 collegit, agilior maiorque profertur? An nescio quod libra-
mentum abditum et caecum, quod cum exinanitum est,
suscitat et elicit fontem, cum repletum, moratur et stran-
11 gulat? Scrutare tu causas (potes enim), quae tantum
miraculum efficiunt: mihi abunde est, si satis expressi
quod efficitur. Vale.

C. PLINI CAECILI SECUNDI
EPISTULARUM
LIBER QUINTUS.

[A.D. 105–106.]

II.

C. PLINIUS CALPURNIO FLACCO SUO S.

ACCEPI pulcherrimos turdos, cum quibus parem calculum ponere nec urbis copiis ex Laurentino nec maris tam turbidis tempestatibus possum. Recipies ergo epistulas steriles et simpliciter ingratas ac ne illam quidem sollertiam Diomedis in permutando munere imitantes. Sed, quae facilitas tua, hoc magis dabis veniam quod se non mereri fatentur. Vale.

IV.

C. PLINIUS IULIO VALERIANO SUO S.

[A.D. 105.]

Res parva, sed initium non parvae. Vir praetorius Sollers a senatu petiit ut sibi instituere nundinas in agris suis permitteretur: contradixerunt legati Vicetinorum: adfuit Tuscilius Nominatus: dilata causa est. Alio senatu Vicetini sine advocato intraverunt, dixerunt se deceptos, lapsine verbo an quia ita sentiebant. Interrogati a Nepote

praetore quem docuissent, responderunt quem prius. Interrogati an tunc gratis adfuisset, responderunt sex milibus nummum: an rursus aliquid dedissent, dixerunt mille denarios. Nepos postulavit ut Nominatus induceretur.
3 Hactenus illo die. Sed quantum auguror, longius res procedit. Nam pleraque tacta tantum et omnino com-
4 mota latissime serpunt. Erexi aures tuas. Quam diu nunc oportet, quam blande roges ut reliqua cognoscas! si tamen non ante ob haec ipsa veneris Romam spectatorque malueris esse quam lector. Vale.

VI.

C. PLINIUS DOMITIO APOLLINARI SUO S.

1 Amavi curam et sollicitudinem tuam, quod, cum audisses me aestate Tuscos meos petiturum, ne facerem
2 suasisti, dum putas insalubres. Est sane gravis et pestilens ora Tuscorum quae per litus extenditur: sed hi procul a mari recesserunt, quin etiam Apennino, saluberrimo
3 montium, subiacent. Atque adeo ut omnem pro me metum ponas, accipe temperiem caeli, regionis situm, villae amoenitatem; quae et tibi auditu et mihi relatu iucunda
4 erunt. Caelum est hieme frigidum et gelidum; myrtos oleas, quaeque alia adsiduo tepore laetantur, aspernatur ac respuit; laurum tamen patitur atque etiam nitidissimam profert; interdum, sed non saepius quam sub urbe nostra
5 necat. Aestatis mira clementia: semper aër spiritu aliquo movetur: frequentius tamen auras quam ventos habet.
6 Hinc senes multi: videas avos proavosque iam iuvenum, audias fabulas veteres sermonesque maiorum, cumque ve-
7 neris illo, putes alio te saeculo natum. Regionis forma pulcherrima. Imaginare amphitheatrum aliquod inmensum et quale sola rerum natura possit effingere: lata et diffusa planities montibus cingitur, montes summa sui parte
8 procera nemora et antiqua habent. Frequens ibi et varia venatio. Inde caeduae silvae cum ipso monte descendunt: has inter pingues terrenique colles (neque enim facile

usquam saxum, etiam si quaeratur, occurrit) planissimis
campis fertilitate non cedunt opimamque messem seri-
tantum sed non minus percoquunt. Sub his per latus 9
omne vineae porriguntur unamque faciem longe lateque
contexunt; quarum a fine imoque quasi margine arbusta
nascuntur. Prata inde campique: campi, quos non nisi 10
ingentes boves et fortissima aratra perfringunt. Tantis
glaebis tenacissimum solum, cum primum prosecatur, ad-
surgit ut nono demum sulco perdometur. Prata florida 11
et gemmea trifolium aliasque herbas teneras semper et
molles et quasi novas alunt. Cuncta enim perennibus rivis
nutriuntur: sed ubi aquae plurimum, palus nulla, quia
devexa terra, quidquid liquoris accepit nec absorbuit, ef-
fundit in Tiberim. Medios ille agros secat, navium pati- 12
ens, omnisque fruges devehit in urbem, hieme dumtaxat
et vere; aestate summittitur, immensique fluminis nomen
arenti alveo deserit, autumno resumit. Magnam capies 13
voluptatem, si hunc regionis situm ex monte prospexeris.
Neque enim terras tibi sed formam aliquam ad eximiam
pulchritudinem pictam videberis cernere: ea varietate, ea
descriptione, quocumque inciderint oculi, reficientur. Villa 14
in colle imo sita prospicit quasi ex summo: ita leniter et
sensim clivo fallente consurgit ut, cum ascendere te non
putes, sentias ascendisse. A tergo Apenninum, sed lon-
gius habet: accipit ab hoc auras quamlibet sereno et pla-
cido die, non tamen acres et immodicas, sed spatio ipso
lassas et infractas. Magna sui parte meridiem spectat 15
aestivumque solem ab hora sexta, hibernum aliquanto ma-
turius, quasi invitat in porticum latam et pro modo longam.
Multa in hac membra, atrium etiam ex more veterum.
Ante porticum xystus in plurimas species distinctus con- 16
cisusque buxo; demissus inde pronusque pulvinus, cui
bestiarum effigies invicem adversas buxus inscripsit: acan-
thus in plano mollis et paene dixerim liquidus. Ambit 17
hunc ambulatio pressis varieque tonsis viridibus inclusa:
ab his gestatio in modum circi, quae buxum multiformem
humilesque et retentas manu arbusculas circumit. Omnia
maceria muniuntur: hanc gradata buxus operit et sub-
trahit. Pratum inde non minus natura quam superiora 18

illa arte visendum: campi deinde porro multaque alia
19 prata et arbusta. A capite porticus triclinium excurrit:
valvis xystum desinentem et protinus pratum multumque
ruris videt, fenestris hac latus xysti et quod prosilit villae
hac adiacentis hippodromi nemus comasque prospectat.
20 Contra mediam fere porticum diaeta paulum recedit, cin-
git areolam, quae quattuor platanis inumbratur. Inter has
marmoreo labro aqua exundat circumiectasque platanos
21 et subiecta platanis leni aspergine fovet. Est in hac diaeta
dormitorium cubiculum, quod diem clamorem sonum ex-
cludit, iunctaque ei cotidiana amicorum cenatio, quae are-
olam illam, porticum aliam eademque omnia quae porticus
22 aspicit. Est et aliud cubiculum a proxuma platano viride
et umbrosum, marmore excultum podio tenus, nec cedit
gratiae marmoris ramos insidentesque ramis aves imitata
23 pictura: fonticulus in hoc, in fonte crater; circa siphunculi
plures miscent iucundissimum murmur. In cornu porti-
cus amplissimum cubiculum a triclinio occurrit; aliis fe-
nestris xystum aliis dispicit pratum, sed ante piscinam,
quae fenestris servit ac subiacet, strepitu visuque iucundam.
24 Nam ex edito desiliens aqua suscepta marmore albescit.
Idem cubiculum hieme tepidissimum, quia plurimo sole
25 perfunditur. Cohaeret hypocauston, et si dies nubilus,
inmisso vapore solis vicem supplet. Inde apodyterium
balinei laxum et hilare excipit cella frigidaria, in qua bap-
tisterium amplum atque opacum. Si natare latius aut
tepidius velis, in area piscina est, in proxumo puteus, ex
26 quo possis rursus adstringi, si paeniteat teporis. Frigi-
dariae cellae connectitur media, cui sol benignissime
praesto est; caldariae magis: prominet enim. In hac tres
descensiones, duae in sole, tertia a sole longius, a luce
27 non longius. Apodyterio superpositum est sphaeristerium,
quod plura genera exercitationis pluresque circulos capit.
Non procul a balineo scalae, quae in cryptoporticum fe-
runt, prius ad diaetas tres. Harum alia areolae illi in qua
platani quattuor alia prato alia vineis imminet diversaque
28 caeli partes ut prospectus habet. In summa cryptopor-
ticu cubiculum ex ipsa cryptoporticu excisum, quod hip-
podromum vineas montes intuetur. Iungitur cubiculum

obvium soli, maxime hiberno. Hinc oritur diaeta, quae villae hippodromum adnectit. Haec facies, hic usus a fronte. A latere aestiva cryptoporticus in edito posita, 29 quae non aspicere vineas, sed tangere videtur: in media triclinium saluberrimum adflatum ex Apenninis vallibus recipit: post latissimis fenestris vineas, valvis aeque vineas, sed per cryptoporticum, quasi admittit. A latere triclinii, 30 quod fenestris caret, scalae convivio utilia secretiore ambitu suggerunt. In fine cubiculum, cui non minus iucundum prospectum cryptoporticus ipsa quam vineae praebent. Subest cryptoporticus subterraneae similis; aestate incluso frigore riget contentaque aëre suo nec desiderat auras nec admittit. Post utramque cryptoporticum unde triclinium 31 desinit incipit porticus, ante medium diem hiberna, inclinato die aestiva. Hac adeuntur diaetae duae, quarum in altera cubicula quattuor altera tria, ut circumit sol, aut sole utuntur aut umbra. Hanc dispositionem amoenitatemque 32 tectorum longe longeque praecedit hippodromus. Medius patescit statimque intrantium oculis totus offertur, platanis circumitur. Illae hedera vestiuntur utque summae suis ita imae alienis frondibus virent: hedera truncum et ramos pererrat vicinasque platanos transitu suo copulat: has buxus interiacet: exteriores buxos circumvenit laurus umbraeque platanorum suam confert. Rectus hippodromi 33 limes in extrema parte hemicyclio frangitur mutatque faciem; cupressis ambitur et tegitur, densiore umbra opacior nigriorque; interioribus circulis (sunt enim plures) purissimum diem recipit. Inde etiam rosas effert umbrarum- 34 que frigus non ingrato sole distinguit. Finito vario illo multiplicique curvamine recto limiti redditur, nec huic uni. Nam viae plures intercedentibus buxis dividuntur. Alibi pratulum alibi ipsa buxus intervenit in formas mille 35 descripta, litteras interdum, quae modo nomen domini dicunt modo artificis: alternis metulae surgunt alternis inserta sunt poma, et in opere urbanissimo subita velut inlati ruris imitatio. Medium spatium brevioribus utrimque platanis adornatur: post has acanthus hinc inde lubricus et flexu- 36 osus, deinde plures figurae pluraque nomina. In capite stibadium candido marmore vite protegitur: vitem quat-

ulcere

tuor columellae Carystiae subeunt. Ex stibadio aqua, velut expressa cubantium pondere, siphunculis effluit, cavato lapide suscipitur, gracili marmore continetur, atque
37 ita occulte temperatur ut impleat nec redundet. Gustatorium graviorque cena margini inponitur, levior nauculorum et avium figuris innatans circumit. Contra fons egerit aquam et recipit: nam expulsa in altum in se cadit iunctisque hiatibus et absorbetur et tollitur. E regione stibadi adversum cubiculum tantum stibadio reddit ornatus quan-
38 tum accipit ab illo. Marmore splendet, valvis in viridia prominet et exit, alia viridia superioribus inferioribusque fenestris suscipit dispicitque. Mox zothecula refugit quasi in cubiculum idem atque aliud. Lectus hic et undique fenestrae, et tamen lumen obscurum umbra premente.
39 Nam laetissima vitis per omne tectum in culmen nititur et ascendit. Non secus ibi quam in nemore iaceas, im-
40 brem tantum tamquam in nemore non sentias. Hic quoque fons nascitur simulque subducitur. Sunt locis pluribus disposita sedilia e marmore, quae ambulatione fessos ut cubiculum ipsum iuvant. Fonticuli sedilibus adiacent; per totum hippodromum inducti fistulis strepunt rivi et qua manus duxit sequuntur. His nunc illa viridia nunc haec, interdum simul omnia lavantur. Vitassem iam dudum ne viderer argutior, nisi proposuissem
41 omnes angulos tecum epistula circumire. Neque enim verebar ne laboriosum esset legenti tibi quod visenti non fuisset, praesertim cum interquiescere, si liberet, depositaque epistula quasi residere saepius posses. Praeterea indulsi amori meo: amo enim quae maxima ex parte ipse
42 inchoavi aut inchoata percolui. In summa, (cur enim non aperiam tibi vel iudicium meum vel errorem?) primum ego officium scriptoris existimo ut titulum suum legat atque identidem interroget se quid coeperit scribere; sciatque, si materiae immoratur, non esse longum, longissi-
43 mum, si aliquid arcessit atque attrahit. Vides quot versibus Homerus, quot Vergilius arma, hic Aeneae, Achillis ille, describat: brevis tamen uterque est, quia facit quod instituit. Vides ut Aratus minutissima etiam sidera consectetur et colligat: modum tamen servat. Non enim excursus

hic eius, sed opus ipsum est. Similiter nos, ut parva magnis, 44
cum totam villam oculis tuis subicere conamur, si nihil
inductum et quasi devium loquimur, non epistula quae
describit sed villa quae describitur magna est. Verum illuc
unde coepi, ne secundum legem meam iure reprehendar,
si longior fuero in hoc in quod excessi. Habes causas cur 45
ego Tuscos meos Tusculanis, Tiburtinis, Praenestinisque
praeponam. Nam super illa quae rettuli altius ibi otium
et pinguius eoque securius; nulla necessitas togae, nemo
accersitor ex proximo: placida omnia et quiescentia: quod
ipsum salubritati regionis ut purius caelum, ut aër liquidior
accedit. Ibi animo, ibi corpore maxime valeo. Nam stu-
diis animum, venatu corpus exerceo. Mei quoque nus- 46
quam salubrius degunt: usque adhuc certe neminem ex
iis quos eduxeram mecum (venia sit dicto) ibi amisi. Di
modo in posterum hoc mihi gaudium, hanc gloriam loco
servent. Vale.

XIV. [XV.]

C. PLINIUS PONTIO SUO S.

Secesseram in municipium, cum mihi nuntiatum est 1
Cornutum Tertullum accepisse Aemiliae viae curam. Ex- 2
primere non possum quanto sim gaudio adfectus et ipsius
et meo nomine; ipsius, quod, sit licet, sicut est, ab omni
ambitione longe remotus, debet tamen ei iucundus honor
esse ultro datus; meo, quod aliquanto magis me delectat
mandatum mihi officium, postquam par Cornuto datum
video. Neque enim augeri dignitate quam aequari bonis 3
gratius. Cornuto autem quid melius? quid sanctius? quid
in omni genere laudis ad exemplum antiquitatis expressius?
quod mihi cognitum est non fama, qua alioqui optima et
meritissima fruitur, sed longis magnisque experimentis.
Una diligimus, una dileximus omnes fere quos aetas nos- 4
tra in utroque sexu aemulandos tulit; quae societas ami-
citiarum artissima nos familiaritate coniunxit. Accessit 5
vinculum necessitudinis publicae. Idem enim mihi, ut
scis, collega quasi voto petitus in praefectura aerarii fuit,

fuit et in consulatu. Tum ego qui vir et quantus esset altissime inspexi, cum sequerer ut magistrum, ut parentem vererer, quod non tam aetatis maturitate quam vitae mere-
6 batur. His ex causis ut illi sic mihi gratulor, nec privatim magis quam publice, quod tandem homines non ad peri-
7 cula, ut prius, verum ad honores virtute perveniunt. In infinitum epistulam extendam, si gaudio meo indulgeam. Praevertor ad ea quae me agentem hic nuntius deprehen-
8 dit. Eram cum prosocero meo, eram cum amita uxoris, eram cum amicis diu desideratis, circumibam agellos, audiebam multum rusticarum qurellarum, rationes legebam invitus et cursim (aliis enim chartis, aliis sum litteris ini-
9 tiatus), coeperam etiam itineri me praeparare. Nam includor angustiis commeatus, eoque ipso quod delegatum Cornuto audio officium mei admoneor. Cupio te quoque sub idem tempus Campania tua remittat, ne quis, cum in urbem rediero, contubernio nostro dies pereat. Vale.

XIX.

C. PLINIUS [VALERIO] PAULINO SUO S.

1 Video quam molliter tuos habeas: quo simplicius tibi
2 confitebor qua indulgentia meos tractem. Est mihi semper in animo et Homericum illud πατὴρ δ' ὡς ἤπιος ἦεν et hoc nostrum 'pater familiae.' Quod si essem natura asperior et durior, frangeret me tamen infirmitas liberti mei Zosimi, cui tanto maior humanitas exhibenda est, quanto
3 nunc illa magis eget. Homo probus officiosus litteratus; et ars quidem eius et quasi inscriptio comoedus, in qua plurimum facit. Nam pronuntiat acriter, sapienter, apte, decenter etiam; utitur et cithara perite, ultra quam comoedo necesse est. Idem tam commode orationes et historias et carmina legit ut hoc solum didicisse videatur.
4 Haec tibi sedulo exposui, quo magis scires quam multa unus mihi et quam iucunda ministeria praestaret. Accedit longa iam caritas hominis, quam ipsa pericula auxerunt.
5 Est enim ita natura comparatum ut nihil aeque amorem

incitet et accendat quam carendi metus, quem ego pro
hoc non semel patior. Nam ante aliquot annos, dum 6
intente instanterque pronuntiat, sanguinem reiecit, atque
ob hoc in Aegyptum missus a me, post longam peregri-
nationem confirmatus rediit nuper: deinde dum per con-
tinuos dies nimis imperat voci, veteris infirmitatis tussicula
admonitus, rursus sanguinem reddidit. Qua ex causa 7
destinavi eum mittere in praedia tua quae Foro Iuli pos-
sides. Audivi enim te saepe referentem esse ibi et aëra
salubrem et lac eiusmodi curationibus accommodatissi-
mum. Rogo ergo scribas tuis ut illi villa, ut domus pateat, 8
offerant etiam sumptibus eius, si quid opus erit; erit au-
tem opus modico. Est enim tam parcus et continens ut 9
non solum delicias verum etiam necessitates valetudinis
frugalitate restringat. Ego proficiscenti tantum viatici
dabo quantum sufficiat eunti in tua. Vale.

C. PLINI CAECILI SECUNDI
EPISTULARUM
LIBER SEXTUS.

[A.D. 106–107.]

II.

C. PLINIUS [MATURO] ARRIANO SUO S.

1 Soleo non numquam in iudiciis quaerere M. Regulum,
2 nolo enim dicere, desiderare. Cur ergo quaero? Habebat studiis honorem, timebat, pallebat, scribebat, quamvis non posset ediscere. Illud ipsum, quod oculum modo dextrum modo sinistrum circumlinebat, dextrum, si a petitore, alterum, si a possessore esset acturus, quod candidum splenium in hoc aut in illud supercilium transferebat, quod semper haruspices consulebat de actionis eventu, a nimia superstitione, sed tamen et a magno studiorum honore
3 veniebat. Iam illa perquam iucunda una dicentibus, quod libera tempora petebat quod audituros corrogabat. Quid enim iucundius quam sub alterius invidia quam diu velis et in alieno auditorio quasi deprehensum com-
4 mode dicere? Sed utcumque se habent ista, bene fecit Regulus quod est mortuus: melius, si ante. Nunc enim sane poterat sine malo publico vivere sub eo principe sub quo nocere non poterat. Ideo fas est non num-
5 quam eum quaerere. Nam postquam obiit ille, increbruit passim et invaluit consuetudo binas vel singulas clepsydras, interdum etiam dimidias et dandi et petendi. Nam et

qui dicunt egisse malunt quam agere et qui audiunt finire
quam iudicare. Tanta neglegentia, tanta desidia, tanta de-
nique inreverentia studiorum periculorumque est. An 6
nos sapientiores maioribus nostris, nos legibus ipsis ius-
tiores, quae tot horas, tot dies, tot comperendinationes
largiuntur? hebetes illi et supra modum tardi; nos aper-
tius dicimus, celerius intellegimus, religiosius iudicamus,
quia paucioribus clepsydris praecipitamus causas quam
diebus explicari solebant? O Regule, qui ambitione ab 7
omnibus obtinebas quod fidei paucissimi praestant! Equi-
dem quotiens iudico, quod vel saepius facio quam dico,
quantum quis plurimum postulat aquae do. Etenim teme- 8
rarium existimo divinare quam spatiosa sit causa inaudita,
tempusque negotio finire cuius modum ignores, praesertim
cum primam religioni suae iudex patientiam debeat, quae
pars magna iustitiae est. At quaedam supervacua dicun-
tur. Etiam: sed satius est et haec dici quam non dici
necessaria. Praeterea an sint supervacua, nisi cum audi- 9
eris, scire non possis. Sed de his melius coram, ut de
pluribus vitiis civitatis. Nam tu quoque amore commu-
nium soles emendari cupere quae iam corrigere difficile
est. Nunc respiciamus domos nostras. Ecquid omnia 10
in tua recte? in mea novi nihil. Mihi autem et gratiora
sunt bona, quod perseverant, et leviora incommoda, quod
adsuevi. Vale.

IV.

C. PLINIUS CALPURNIAE SUAE S.

Numquam sum magis de occupationibus meis questus, 1
quae me non sunt passae aut proficiscentem te valitudinis
causa in Campaniam prosequi aut profectam e vestigio
subsequi. Nunc enim praecipue simul esse cupiebam, ut 2
oculis meis crederem quid viribus, quid corpusculo adpa-
rares, ecquid denique secessus voluptatis regionisque abun-
dantiam inoffensa transmitteres. Equidem etiam fortem 3
te non sine cura desiderarem; est enim suspensum et
anxium de eo quem ardentissime diligas interdum nihil

4 scire: nunc vero me cum absentiae tum infirmitatis tuae ratio incerta et varia sollicitudine exterret. Vereor omnia, imaginor omnia, quaeque natura metuentum est, ea maxi-
5 me mihi quae maxime abominor fingo. Quo inpensius rogo ut timori meo cotidie singulis vel etiam binis epistulis consulas. Ero enim securior, dum lego, statimque timebo, cum legero. Vale.

X.

C. PLINIUS ALBINO SUO S.

[A.D. 106.]

1 Cum venissem in socrus meae villam Alsiensem, quae aliquando Rufi Vergini fuit, ipse mihi locus optimi illius et maximi viri desiderium non sine dolore renovavit. Hunc enim colere secessum atque etiam senectutis suae
2 nidulum vocare consueverat. Quocumque me contulissem, illum animus, illum oculi requirebant. Libuit etiam
3 monimentum eius videre, et vidisse paenituit. Est enim adhuc inperfectum, nec difficultas operis in causa, modici ac potius exigui, sed inertia eius cui cura mandata est. Subit indignatio cum miseratione, post decimum mortis annum reliquias neglectumque cinerem sine titulo, sine nomine iacere, cuius memoria orbem terrarum gloria per-
4 vagetur. At ille mandaverat caveratque ut divinum illud et inmortale factum versibus inscriberetur:

hic situs est Rufus, pulso qui Vindice quondam
imperium adseruit non sibi sed patriae.

5 Tam rara in amicitiis fides, tam parata oblivio mortuorum ut ipsi nobis debeamus etiam conditoria exstruere omnia-
6 que heredum officia praesumere. Nam cui non est verendum quod videmus accidisse Verginio? cuius iniuriam ut indigniorem sic etiam notiorem ipsius claritas facit. Vale.

XV.

C. PLINIUS [VOCONIO] ROMANO SUO S.

Mirificae rei non interfuisti: ne ego quidem; sed me 1
recens fabula excepit. Passennus Paullus, splendidus
eques Romanus et in primis eruditus, scribit elegos.
Gentilicium hoc illi: est enim municeps Propertii atque
etiam inter maiores suos Propertium numerat. Is cum 2
recitaret, ita coepit dicere 'Prisce, iubes.' Ad hoc Iavolenus Priscus (aderat enim, ut Paullo amicissimus) 'ego
vero non iubeo.' Cogita qui risus hominum, qui ioci.
Est omnino Priscus dubiae sanitatis, interest tamen offi- 3
ciis, adhibetur consiliis atque etiam ius civile publice
respondet: quo magis quod tunc fecit et ridiculum et
notabile fuit. Interim Paullo aliena deliratio aliquantum 4
frigoris attulit. Tam sollicite recitaturis providendum est
non solum ut sint ipsi sani verum etiam ut sanos adhibeant. Vale.

XVI.

C. PLINIUS [CORNELIO] TACITO SUO S.

Petis ut tibi avunculi mei exitum scribam, quo verius 1
tradere posteris possis. Gratias ago: nam video morti
eius, si celebretur a te, inmortalem gloriam esse propositam. Quamvis enim pulcherrimarum clade terrarum, ut 2
populi, ut urbes, memorabili casu quasi semper victurus
occiderit, quamvis ipse plurima opera et mansura condiderit: multum tamen perpetuitati eius scriptorum tuorum
aeternitas addet. Equidem beatos puto quibus deorum 3
munere datum est aut facere scribenda aut scribere legenda, beatissimos vero quibus utrumque. Horum in
numero avunculus meus et suis libris et tuis erit. Quo
libentius suscipio, deposco etiam quod iniungis. Erat 4
Miseni classemque imperio praesens regebat. Nonum
Kal. Septembres, hora fere septima, mater mea indicat ei
apparere nubem inusitata et magnitudine et specie. Usus 5

ille sole, mox frigida, gustaverat iacens studebatque: poscit soleas, ascendit locum ex quo maxime miraculum illud conspici poterat. Nubes, incertum procul intuentibus ex quo monte (Vesuvium fuisse postea cognitum est), oriebatur, cuius similitudinem et formam non alia magis arbor
6 quam pinus expresserit. Nam longissimo velut trunco elata in altum quibusdam ramis diffundebatur, credo, quia recenti spiritu evecta, dein senescente eo destituta aut etiam pondere suo victa in latitudinem vanescebat: candida interdum, interdum sordida et maculosa, prout
7 terram cineremve sustulerat. Magnum propiusque noscendum, ut eruditissimo viro, visum. Iubet Liburnicam aptari: mihi, si venire una vellem, facit copiam: respondi studere me malle, et forte ipse quod scriberem dederat.
8 Egrediebatur domo: accipit codicillos Rectinae Tasci imminenti periculo exterritae (nam villa eius subiacebat, nec ulla nisi navibus fuga): ut se tanto discrimini eriperet
9 orabat. Vertit ille consilium et quod studioso animo inchoaverat obit maximo. Deducit quadriremes, ascendit ipse, non Rectinae modo sed multis (erat enim frequens
10 amoenitas orae) laturus auxilium. Properat illuc unde alii fugiunt, rectumque cursum, recta gubernacula in periculum tenet, adeo solutus metu ut omnis illius mali motus, omnis figuras, ut deprehenderat oculis, dictaret eno-
11 taretque. Iam navibus cinis incidebat, quo propius accederent, calidior et densior, iam pumices etiam nigrique et ambusti et fracti igne lapides, iam vadum subitum ruinaque montis litora obstantia. Cunctatus paulum an retro flecteret, mox gubernatori ut ita faceret monenti 'fortes'
12 inquit 'fortuna iuvat: Pomponianum pete.' Stabiis erat, diremptus sinu medio; nam sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus mare infunditur. Ibi, quamquam nondum periculo adpropinquante, conspicuo tamen, et cum crescceret, proximo, sarcinas contulerat in naves, certus fugae, si contrarius ventus resedisset; quo tunc avunculus meus secundissimo invectus complectitur trepidantem, consolatur, hortatur, utque timorem eius sua securitate leniret, deferri in balineum iubet: lotus accubat, cenat aut hilaris
13 aut, quod est aeque magnum, similis hilari. Interim e

Vesuvio monte pluribus in locis latissimae flammae altaque incendia relucebant, quorum fulgor et claritas tenebris noctis excitabatur. Ille agrestium trepidatione ignes relictos desertasque villas per solitudinem ardere in remedium formidinis dictitabat.) Tum se quieti dedit, et quievit verissimo quidem somno. Nam meatus animae, qui illi propter amplitudinem corporis gravior et sonantior erat, ab iis qui limini obversabantur audiebatur. (Sed area 14
ex qua diaeta adibatur ita iam cinere mixtisque pumicibus oppleta surrexerat ut, si longior in cubiculo mora, exitus negaretur.) Excitatus procedit seque Pomponiano ceterisque qui pervigilaverant reddit. In commune consultant, 15
intra tecta subsistant an in aperto vagentur. (Nam crebris vastisque tremoribus tecta nutabant et quasi emota sedibus suis nunc huc nunc illuc abire aut referri videbantur. Sub 16
dio rursus quamquam levium exesorumque pumicum casus metuebatur; quod tamen periculorum collatio elegit.) Et apud illum quidem ratio rationem, apud alios timorem timor vicit. Cervicalia capitibus inposita linteis constringunt: id munimentum adversus incidentia fuit. (Iam dies 17
alibi, illic nox omnibus noctibus nigrior densiorque; quam tamen faces multae variaque lumina solabantur.) Placuit egredi in litus et ex proximo aspicere ecquid iam mare admitteret; quod adhuc vastum et adversum permanebat. Ibi super abiectum linteum recubans semel atque iterum 18
frigidam aquam poposcit hausitque. (Deinde flammae flammarumque praenuntius odor sulphuris alios in fugam vertunt, excitant illum.) Innitens servulis duobus adsur- 19
rexit, et statim concidit, ut ego colligo, crassiore caligine spiritu obstructo clausoque stomacho, qui illi natura invalidus et angustus et frequenter aestuans erat. Ubi dies 20
redditus (is ab eo quem novissime viderat tertius), corpus inventum integrum, inlaesum opertumque ut fuerat indutus: habitus corporis quiescenti quam defuncto similior. Interim Miseni ego et mater. Sed nihil ad historiam, nec 21
tu aliud quam de exitu eius scire voluisti. Finem ergo 22
faciam. Unum adiciam omnia me quibus interfueram quaeque statim, cum maxime vera memorantur, audieram persecutum. Tu potissima excerpes. Aliud est enim

epistulam aliud historiam, aliud amico aliud omnibus scribere. Vale.

XIX.

C. PLINIUS [METILIO] NEPOTI SUO S.

1 Scis tu accessisse pretium agris, praecipue suburbanis? Causa subitae caritatis res multis agitata sermonibus: proximis comitiis honestissimas voces senatus expressit 'candidati ne conviventur, ne mittant munera, ne pecu-
2 nias deponant.' Ex quibus duo priora tam aperte quam immodice fiebant, hoc tertium, quamquam occultaretur,
3 pro comperto habebatur. Homullus deinde noster, vigilanter usus hoc consensu senatus, sententiae loco postulavit ut consules desiderium universorum notum principi facerent peterentque, sicut aliis vitiis huic quoque provi-
4 dentia sua occurreret. Occurrit: nam sumptus candidatorum, foedos illos et infames, ambitus lege restrinxit: eosdem patrimonii tertiam partem conferre iussit in ea quae solo continerentur, deforme arbitratus, ut erat, honorem petituros urbem Italiamque non pro patria sed pro
5 hospitio aut stabulo quasi peregrinantes habere. Concursant ergo candidati: certatim quidquid venale audiunt
6 emptitant quoque sint plura venalia efficiunt. Proinde si paenitet te Italicorum praediorum, hoc vendendi tempus tam Hercule quam in provinciis comparandi, dum idem candidati illic vendunt, ut hic emant. Vale.

XX.

C. PLINIUS [CORNELIO] TACITO SUO S.

1 Ais te adductum litteris quas exigenti tibi de morte avunculi mei scripsi cupere cognoscere quos ego Miseni relictus (id enim ingressus abruperam) non solum metus verum etiam casus pertulerim. Quamquam animus memi-
2 nisse horret, incipiam. Profecto avunculo ipse reliquum

tempus studiis (ideo enim remanseram) inpendi: mox balineum, cena, somnus inquietus et brevis. Praecesserat 3 per multos dies tremor terrae minus formidolosus quia Campaniae solitus. Illa vero nocte ita invaluit ut non moveri omnia sed verti crederentur. Inrumpit cubiculum meum 4 mater: surgebam, invicem, si quiesceret, excitaturus. Residimus in area domus, quae mare a tectis modico spatio dividebat. Dubito constantiam vocare an inprudentiam 5 debeam; agebam enim duodevicensimum annum: posco librum Titi Livi et quasi per otium lego atque etiam, ut coeperam, excerpo. Ecce, amicus avunculi, qui nuper ad eum ex Hispania venerat, ut me et matrem sedentes, me vero etiam legentem videt, illius patientiam, securitatem meam corripit: nihilo segnius ego intentus in librum. Iam hora diei prima, et adhuc dubius et quasi languidus 6 dies. Iam quassatis circumiacentibus tectis, quamquam in aperto loco, angusto tamen, magnus et certus ruinae metus. Tum demum excedere oppido visum: sequitur 7 vulgus attonitum, quodque in pavore simile prudentiae, alienum consilium suo praefert ingentique agmine abeuntis premit et inpellit. Egressi tecta consistimus. Multa ibi 8 miranda, multas formidines patimur. Nam vehicula quae produci iusseramus, quamquam in planissimo campo, in contrarias partes agebantur ac ne lapidibus quidem fulta in eodem vestigio quiescebant. Praeterea mare in se re- 9 sorberi et tremore terrae quasi repelli videbamus. Certe processerat litus multaque animalia maris siccis arenis detinebat. Ab altero latere nubes atra et horrenda ignei spiritus tortis vibratisque discursibus rupta in longas flammarum figuras dehiscebat: fulguribus illae et similes et maiores erant. Tum vero idem ille ex Hispania amicus 10 acrius et instantius 'si frater' inquit 'tuus, tuus avunculus vivit, vult esse vos salvos: si periit, superstites voluit: proinde quid cessatis evadere?' Respondimus non commissuros nos ut de salute illius incerti nostrae consuleremus. Non moratus ultra proripit se effusoque cursu peri- 11 culo aufertur. Nec multo post illa nubes descendere in terras, operire maria: cinxerat Capreas et absconderat: Miseni quod procurrit abstulerat. Tum mater orare, 12

hortari, iubere quoquo modo fugerem; posse enim iuvenem, se et annis et corpore gravem bene morituram, si mihi causa mortis non fuisset. Ego contra, salvum me nisi una non futurum; dein manum eius amplexus, addere gradum cogo. Paret aegre incusatque se quod me more-
13 tur. (Iam cinis, adhuc tamen rarus:) respicio; densa caligo tergis imminebat, quae nos torrentis modo infusa terrae sequebatur. 'Deflectamus' inquam, 'dum videmus ne in via strati comitantium turba in tenebris obtera-
14 mur.' (Vix consideramus, et nox, non qualis inlunis aut nubila, sed qualis in locis clausis lumine extincto.) Audires ululatus feminarum, infantum quiritatus, clamores virorum: alii parentes, alii liberos, alii coniuges vocibus requirebant,
15 vocibus noscitabant: hi suum casum, illi suorum miserabantur: erant qui metu mortis mortem precarentur: multi ad deos manus tollere, plures nusquam iam deos ullos, aeternamque illam et novissimam noctem mundo interpretabantur. Nec defuerunt qui fictis mentitisque terroribus vera pericula augerent. Aderant qui Miseni illud ruisse,
16 illud ardere falso, sed credentibus, nuntiabant. (Paulum reluxit; quod non dies nobis sed adventantis ignis indicium videbatur. Et ignis quidem longius substitit, tenebrae rursus, cinis rursus multus et gravis.) Hunc identidem adsurgentes excutiebamus: operti alioqui atque etiam
17 oblisi pondere essemus. Possem gloriari non gemitum mihi, non vocem parum fortem in tantis periculis excidisse, nisi me cum omnibus, omnia mecum perire misero,
18 magno tamen mortalitatis solacio credidissem. (Tandem illa caligo tenuata quasi in fumum nebulamve discessit: mox dies verus, sol etiam effulsit, luridus tamen, qualis esse, cum deficit, solet.) Occursabant trepidantibus adhuc oculis mutata omnia altoque cinere, tamquam nive, ob-
19 ducta. Regressi Misenum, curatis utcumque corporibus suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus. Metus praevalebat: nam et tremor terrae perseverabat et plerique lymphati terrificis vaticinationibus et sua et
20 aliena mala ludificabantur. Nobis tamen ne tunc quidem, quamquam et expertis periculum et exspectantibus, abeundi consilium, donec de avunculo nuntius. Haec

nequaquam historia digna non scripturus leges et tibi, scilicet qui requisisti, inputabis, si digna ne epistula quidem videbuntur. Vale.

XXIX.

C. PLINIUS QUADRATO SUO S.

Avidius Quietus, qui me unice dilexit, et quo non minus 1
gaudeo, probavit, ut multa alia Thraseae (fuit enim familiaris) ita hoc saepe referebat, praecipere solitum suscipiendas esse causas aut amicorum aut destitutas aut ad exemplum pertinentes. Cur amicorum, non eget inter- 2
pretatione: cur destitutas? quod in illis maxime et constantia agentis et humanitas cerneretur: cur pertinentis ad exemplum? quia plurimum referret bonum an malum induceretur. Ad haec ego genera causarum, ambitiose 3
fortasse, addam tamen claras et inlustres. Aequum est enim agere non numquam gloriae et famae, id est suam causam. Hos terminos, quia me consuluisti, dignitati ac verecundiae tuae statuo. Nec me praeterit usum et esse 4
et haberi optimum dicendi magistrum: video etiam multos parvo ingenio, litteris nullis, ut bene agerent agendo consecutos. Sed et illud quod vel Pollionis vel tamquam 5
Pollionis accepi verissimum experior, 'commode agendo factum est ut saepe agerem, saepe agendo ut minus commode:' quia scilicet adsiduitate nimia facilitas magis quam facultas, nec fiducia sed temeritas paratur. Nec 6
vero Isocrati quo minus haberetur summus orator offecit quod infirmitate vocis, mollitia frontis, ne in publico diceret inpediebatur. Proinde multum lege scribe meditare, ut possis, cum voles, dicere: dices, cum velle debebis. Hoc fere temperamentum ipse servavi. Non num- 7
quam necessitati, quae pars rationis est, parui. Egi enim quasdam a senatu iussus, quo tamen in numero fuerunt ex illa Thraseae divisione, hoc est ad exemplum pertinentes. Adfui Baeticis contra Baebium Massam: quaesitum est an 8
danda esset inquisitio; data est. Adfui rursus isdem querentibus de Caecilio Classico: quaesitum est an provin-

ciales ut socios ministrosque proconsulis plecti oporteret:
9 poenas luerunt. Accusavi Marium Priscum, qui, lege repetundarum damnatus, utebatur clementia legis, cuius severitatem inmanitate criminum excesserat; relegatus
10 est. Tuitus sum Iulium Bassum, ut incustoditum nimis et incautum ita minime malum; iudicibus acceptis in se-
11 natu remansit. Dixi proxime pro Vareno, postulante ut sibi invicem evocare testes liceret; impetratum est. In posterum opto ut ea potissimum iubear quae me deceat vel sponte fecisse. Vale.

XXXI.

C. PLINIUS CORNELIANO SUO S.

1 Evocatus in consilium a Caesare nostro ad Centum
2 Cellas (hoc loco nomen) magnam cepi voluptatem. Quid enim iucundius quam principis iustitiam gravitatem comitatem in secessu quoque, ubi maxime recluduntur, inspicere? Fuerunt variae cognitiones et quae virtutes iudicis
3 per plures species experirentur. Dixit causam Claudius Ariston, princeps Ephesiorum, homo munificus et innoxie popularis: inde invidia et a dissimillimis delator inmissus:
4 itaque absolutus vindicatusque est. Sequenti die audita est Galitta adulterii rea. Nupta haec tribuno militum honores petituro et suam et mariti dignitatem centurionis amore maculaverat: maritus legato consulari, ille Caesari
5 scripserat. Caesar excussis probationibus centurionem exauctoravit atque etiam relegavit. Supererat crimini, quod nisi duorum esse non poterat, reliqua pars ultionis: sed maritum non sine aliqua reprehensione patientiae amor uxoris retardabat, quam quidem etiam post delatum adulterium domi habuerat, quasi contentus aemulum remo-
6 visse. Admonitus ut perageret accusationem, peregit invitus. Sed illam damnari etiam invito accusatore necesse erat: damnata et Iuliae legis poenis relicta est. Caesar et nomen centurionis et commemorationem disciplinae militaris sententiae adiecit, ne omnis eiusmodi

causas revocare ad se videretur. Tertio die inducta cog- 7
nitio est multis sermonibus et vario rumore iactata, Iuli
Tironis codicilli, quos ex parte veros esse constabat, ex
parte falsi dicebantur. Substituebantur crimini Sempro- 8
nius Senecio, eques Romanus, et Eurythmus, Caesaris
libertus et procurator. Heredes, cum Caesar esset in
Dacia, communiter epistula scripta petierant ut suscipe-
ret cognitionem. Susceperat. Reversus diem dederat, 9
et cum ex heredibus quidam, quasi reverentia Eurythmi,
omitterent accusationem, pulcherrime dixerat 'nec ille
Polyclitus est nec ego Nero.' Indulserat tamen petenti-
bus dilationem, cuius tempore exacto consederat auditurus.
A parte heredum intraverunt duo; omnino postulaverunt 10
omnes heredes agere cogerentur, cum detulissent omnes,
aut sibi quoque desistere permitteretur. Locutus est 11
Caesar summa gravitate, summa moderatione, cumque
advocatus Senecionis et Eurythmi dixisset suspitionibus
relinqui reos, nisi audirentur, 'non curo' inquit 'an isti
suspitionibus relinquantur, ego relinquor.' Dein conver- 12
sus ad nos, 'ἐπιστήσατε quid facere debeamus: isti enim
queri volunt quod sibi non licuerit accusare.' Tum ex
consilii sententia iussit denuntiari heredibus omnibus aut
agerent aut singuli adprobarent causas non agendi; alio-
qui se vel de calumnia pronunciaturum. Vides quam 13
honesti, quam severi dies, quos iucundissimae remissiones
sequebantur. Adhibebamur cotidie cenae: erat modica, si
principem cogitares. Interdum acroamata audiebamus, in-
terdum iucundissimis sermonibus nox ducebatur. Summo 14
die abeuntibus nobis (tam diligens in Caesare humanitas)
xenia sunt missa. Sed mihi ut gravitas cognitionum, con-
silii honor, suavitas simplicitasque convictus, ita locus ipse
periucundus fuit. Villa pulcherrima cingitur viridissimis 15
agris, imminet litori, cuius in sinu fit cum maxime portus.
Huius sinistrum brachium firmissimo opere munitum est,
dextrum elaboratur. In ore portus insula adsurgit, quae 16
inlatum vento mare obiacens frangat tutumque ab utroque
latere decursum navibus praestet, adsurgit autem arte vi-
senda: ingentia saxa latissima navis provehit: contra haec
alia super alia deiecta ipso pondere manent ac sensim quo-

17 dam velut aggere construuntur. Eminet iam et apparet saxeum dorsum inpactosque fluctus in inmensum elidit et tollit. Vastus illic fragor canumque circa mare. Saxis deinde pilae adicientur, quae procedente tempore enatam insulam imitentur. Habebit hic portus et iam habet nomen auctoris eritque vel maxime salutaris. Nam per longissimum spatium litus inportuosum hoc receptaculo utetur. Vale.

XXXIII.

C. PLINIUS [VOCONIO] ROMANO SUO S.

1 'Tollite cuncta' inquit 'coeptosque auferte labores.'

Seu scribis aliquid seu legis, tolli auferri iube et accipe orationem meam, ut illa arma, divinam (num superbius potui?), re vera, ut inter meas, pulchram; nam mihi
2 satis est certare mecum. Est haec pro Attia Viriola, et dignitate personae et exempli raritate et iudicii magnitudine insignis. Nam femina splendide nata, nupta praetorio viro, exheredata ab octogenario patre intra undecim dies quam illi novercam amore captus induxerat, quadru-
3 plici iudicio bona paterna repetebat. Sedebant centum et octoginta iudices; tot enim quattuor consiliis colliguntur: ingens utrimque advocatio et numerosa subsellia, praeterea densa circumstantium corona latissimum iudi-
4 cium multiplici circulo ambibat. Ad hoc stipatum tribunal, atque etiam ex superiore basilicae parte qua feminae qua viri et audiendi, quod difficile, et quod facile, visendi studio imminebant. Magna exspectatio patrum, magna filia-
5 rum, magna etiam novercarum. Secutus est varius eventus. Nam duobus consiliis vicimus, totidem victi sumus. Notabilis prorsus et mira eadem in causa, isdem iudicibus, isdem advocatis, eodem tempore tanta diversitas accidit,
6 casu, non quod casus videretur. Victa est noverca, ipsa heres ex parte sexta, victus Suburanus, qui exheredatus a patre singulari inpudentia alieni patris bona vindicabat, non
7 ausus sui petere. Haec tibi exposui, primum, ut ex epistula scires quae ex oratione non poteras: deinde (nam

detegam artes), ut orationem libentius legeres, si non legere tibi sed interesse iudicio videreris: quam, sit licet magna, non despero gratiam brevissimae impetraturam. Nam et copia rerum et arguta divisione et narratiunculis 8 pluribus et eloquendi varietate renovatur. Sunt multa (non auderem nisi tibi dicere) elata, multa pugnacia, multa subtilia. Intervenit enim acribus illis et erectis 9 frequens necessitas computandi ac paene calculos tabulamque poscendi, ut repente in privati iudicii formam centumvirale vertatur. Dedimus vela indignationi, dedimus 10 irae, dedimus dolori, et in amplissima causa, quasi magno mari, pluribus ventis sumus vecti. In summa, solent qui- 11 dam ex contubernalibus nostris existimare hanc orationem, iterum dicam, ut inter meas, ὡς ὑπὲρ Κτησιφῶντος esse: an vere, tu facillime iudicabis, qui tam memoriter tenes omnes ut conferre cum hac, dum hanc solam legis, possis. Vale.

C. PLINI CAECILI SECUNDI

EPISTULARUM

LIBER SEPTIMUS.

[A.D. 107.]

XVIII.

C. PLINIUS CANINIO [RUFO] SUO S.

1 DELIBERAS mecum quemadmodum pecunia quam municipibus nostris in epulum obtulisti post te quoque salva sit. Honesta consultatio, non expedita sententia. Numeres rei publicae summam? verendum est ne dilabatur.
2 Des agros? ut publici neglegentur. Equidem nihil commodius invenio quam quod ipse feci. Nam pro quingentis milibus nummum, quae in alimenta ingenuorum ingenuarumque promiseram, agrum ex meis longe pluris actori publico mancipavi: eundem vectigali inposito recepi, tri-
3 cena milia annua daturus. Per hoc enim et rei publicae sors in tuto nec reditus incertus, et ager ipse propter id quod vectigal large supercurrit semper dominum, a quo
4 exerceatur, inveniet. Nec ignoro me plus aliquanto quam donasse videor erogavisse, cum pulcherrimi agri pretium
5 necessitas vectigalis infregerit. Sed oportet privatis utilitatibus publicas, mortalibus aeternas anteferre, multoque diligentius muneri suo consulere quam facultatibus. Vale.

XIX.

C. PLINIUS [NERATIO] PRISCO SUO S.

Angit me Fanniae valetudo. Contraxit hanc, dum adsi- 1
det Iuniae virgini, sponte primum (est enim adfinis), deinde
etiam ex auctoritate pontificum. Nam virgines, cum vi 2
morbi atrio Vestae coguntur excedere, matronarum curae
custodiaeque mandantur. Quo munere Fannia dum se-
dulo fungitur, hoc discrimine inplicita est. Insident febres, 3
tussis increscit, summa macies, summa defectio: animus
tantum et spiritus viget Helvidio marito, Thrasea patre dig-
nissimus; reliqua labuntur meque non metu tantum verum
etiam dolore conficiunt. Doleo enim feminam maximam 4
eripi oculis civitatis, nescio an aliquid simile visuris. Quae
castitas illi! quae sanctitas! quanta gravitas! quanta con-
stantia! Bis maritum secuta in exilium est, tertio ipsa prop-
ter maritum relegata. Nam cum Senecio reus esset, quod 5
de vita Helvidi libros composuisset, rogatumque se a Fannia
in defensione dixisset, quaerente minaciter Metio Caro an
rogasset respondit 'rogavi,' an commentarios scripturo de-
disset, 'dedi,' an sciente matre, 'nesciente;' postremo nul-
lam vocem cedentem periculo emisit. Quin etiam illos ipsos 6
libros, quamquam ex necessitate et metu temporum abolitos
senatus consulto, publicatis bonis servavit habuit, tulitque
in exilium exilii causam. Eadem quam iucunda, quam 7
comis, quam denique, quod paucis datum est, non minus
amabilis quam veneranda! Eritne quam postea uxoribus
nostris ostentare possimus? erit a qua viri quoque fortitu-
dinis exempla sumamus? quam sic cernentes audientesque
miremur ut illas quae leguntur? Ac mihi domus ipsa nu- 8
tare convulsaque sedibus suis ruitura supra videtur, licet
adhuc posteros habeat. Quantis enim virtutibus quantis-
que factis adsequentur ut haec non novissima occiderit?
Me quidem illud etiam adfligit et torquet quod matrem 9
eius, illam (nihil possum inlustrius dicere) tantae feminae
matrem, rursus videor amittere, quam haec, ut reddit ac
refert nobis, sic auferet secum meque et novo pariter et
rescisso vulnere adficiet. Utramque colui, utramque di- 10

lexi; utram magis nescio, nec discerni volebant. Habuerunt officia mea in secundis, habuerunt in adversis. Ego solacium relegatarum, ego ultor reversarum; non feci tamen paria, atque eo magis hanc cupio servari, ut mihi
11 solvendi tempora supersint. In his eram curis, cum scriberam ad te: quas si deus aliquis in gaudium verterit, de metu non querar. Vale.

XXIV.

C. PLINIUS [PRIFERNIO] GEMINO SUO S.

1 Ummidia Quadratilla paulo minus octogesimo aetatis anno decessit, usque ad novissimam valitudinem viridis, atque etiam ultra matronalem modum compacto corpore et ro-
2 busto. Decessit honestissimo testamento: reliquit heredes, ex besse nepotem, ex tertia parte neptem. Neptem parum novi, nepotem familiarissime diligo, adulescentem singularem nec iis tantum quos sanguine attingit inter pro-
3 pinquos amandum. Ac primum conspicuus forma omnes sermones malignorum et puer et iuvenis evasit: intra quartum et vicesimum annum maritus, et si deus adnuisset, pater. Vixit in contubernio aviae delicatae severis-
4 sime et tamen obsequentissime. Habebat illa pantomimos fovebatque effusius quam principi feminae convenit. Hos Quadratus non in theatro, non domi spectabat; nec illa
5 exigebat. Audivi ipsam, cum mihi commendaret nepotis sui studia, solere se, ut feminam in illo otio sexus, laxare animum lusu calculorum, solere spectare pantomimos suos; sed cum factura esset alterutrum, semper se nepoti suo praecepisse, abiret studeretque: quod mihi non amore
6 eius magis facere quam reverentia videbatur. Miraberis, et ego miratus sum. Proximis sacerdotalibus ludis productis in commissione pantomimis, cum simul theatro ego et Quadratus egrederemur, ait mihi 'scis me hodie primum vidisse saltantem aviae meae libertum?' Hoc nepos.
7 At Hercule alienissimi homines in honorem Quadratillae (pudet me dixisse honorem) per adulationis officium in

theatrum cursitabant, exsultabant, plaudebant, mirabantur, ac deinde singulos gestus dominae cum canticis reddebant; qui nunc exiguissima legata, theatralis operae corollarium, accipient ab herede, qui non spectabat. Haec, 8
quia soles, si quid incidit novi, non invitus audire; deinde quia iucundum est mihi quod ceperam gaudium scribendo retractare. Gaudeo enim pietate defunctae, honore optimi iuvenis, laetor etiam quod domus aliquando C. Cassi, huius qui Cassianae scholae princeps et parens fuit, serviet domino non minori. Inplebit enim illam Quadratus meus 9
et decebit rursusque ei pristinam dignitatem celebritatem gloriam reddet, cum tantus orator inde procedet, quantus iuris ille consultus. Vale.

XXVI.

C. PLINIUS MAXIMO SUO S.

Nuper me cuiusdam amici languor admonuit optimos 1
esse nos, dum infirmi sumus. Quem enim infirmum aut avaritia aut libido sollicitat? Non amoribus servit, non 2
adpetit honores, opes neglegit et quantulumcumque ut relicturus satis habet. Tunc deos, tunc hominem esse se meminit, invidet nemini, neminem miratur, neminem despicit ac ne sermonibus quidem malignis aut attendit aut alitur: balinea imaginatur et fontes. Haec summa curarum, 3
summa votorum, mollemque in posterum et pinguem, si contingat evadere, hoc est innoxiam beatamque destinat vitam. Possum ergo quod plurimis verbis, plurimis etiam 4
voluminibus philosophi docere conantur ipse breviter tibi mihique praecipere, ut tales esse sani perseveremus quales nos futuros profitemur infirmi. Vale.

XXVII.

C. PLINIUS [LICINIO] SURAE SUO S.

Et mihi discendi et tibi docendi facultatem otium prae- 1
bet. Igitur perquam velim scire, esse phantasmata et

habere propriam figuram numenque aliquod putes an
2 inania et vana ex metu nostro imaginem accipere. Ego
ut esse credam in primis eo ducor quod audio accidisse
Curtio Rufo. Tenuis adhuc et obscurus obtinenti Afri-
cam comes haeserat: inclinato die spatiabatur in porticu:
offertur ei mulieris figura humana grandior pulchriorque:
perterrito Africam se, futurorum praenuntiam, dixit: itu-
rum enim Romam honoresque gesturum atque etiam cum
summo imperio in eandem provinciam reversurum ibique
3 moriturum. Facta sunt omnia. Praeterea accedenti Car-
thaginem egredientique nave eadem figura in litore oc-
currisse narratur. Ipse certe inplicitus morbo, futura
praeteritis, adversa secundis auguratus, spem salutis nullo
4 suorum desperante proiecit. Iam illud nonne et magis
terribile et non minus mirum est, quod exponam ut ac-
5 cepi? Erat Athenis spatiosa et capax domus, sed infamis
et pestilens. Per silentium noctis sonus ferri, et si atten-
deres acrius, strepitus vinculorum longius primo, deinde e
proximo reddebatur: mox apparebat idolon, senex macie
et squalore confectus, promissa barba, horrenti capillo:
cruribus compedes, manibus catenas gerebat quatiebatque.
6 Inde inhabitantibus tristes diraeque noctes per metum vi-
gilabantur: vigiliam morbus et crescente formidine mors
sequebatur. Nam interdiu quoque, quamquam abscesserat
imago, memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, longiorque causis
timoris timor erat. Deserta inde et damnata solitudine do-
mus totaque illi monstro relicta; proscribebatur tamen, seu
quis emere, seu quis conducere ignarus tanti mali vellet.
7 Venit Athenas philosophus Athenodorus, legit titulum, au-
ditoque pretio, quia suspecta vilitas, percunctatus, omnia
docetur ac nihilo minus, immo tanto magis conducit. Ubi
coepit advesperascere, iubet sterni sibi prima domus parte,
poscit pugillares stilum lumen: suos omnes in interiora
dimittit, ipse ad scribendum animum oculos manum in-
tendit, ne vacua mens audita simulacra et inanes sibi metus
8 fingeret. Initio, quale ubique, silentium noctis, dein con-
cuti ferrum, vincula moveri: ille non tollere oculos, non
remittere stilum, sed offirmare animum auribusque prae-
tendere: tum crebrescere fragor, adventare, et iam ut in

limine, iam ut intra limen audiri: respicit, videt agnoscit-
que narratam sibi effigiem. Stabat innuebatque digito, 9
similis vocanti: hic contra ut paulum exspectaret manu
significat rursusque ceris et stilo incumbit: illa scribentis
capiti catenis insonabat: respicit rursus idem quod prius
innuentem, nec moratus tollit lumen et sequitur. Ibat illa 10
lento gradu, quasi gravis vinculis: postquam deflexit in
aream domus, repente dilapsa deserit comitem: desertus
herbas et folia concerpta signum loco ponit. Postero die 11
adit magistratus, monet ut illum locum effodi iubeant. In-
veniuntur ossa inserta catenis et inplicita, quae corpus
aevo terraque putrefactum nuda et exesa reliquerat vincu-
lis: collecta publice sepeliuntur. Domus postea rite con- 12
ditis manibus caruit. Et haec quidem adfirmantibus credo:
illud adfirmare aliis possum. Est libertus mihi, non inlit-
teratus. Cum hoc minor frater eodem lecto quiescebat.
Is visus est sibi cernere quendam in toro residentem ad-
moventemque capiti suo cultros atque etiam ex ipso ver-
tice amputantem capillos. Ubi inluxit, ipse circa verticem
tonsus, capilli iacentes reperiuntur. Exiguum temporis 13
medium, et rursus simile aliud priori fidem fecit. Puer in
paedagogio mixtus pluribus dormiebat: venerunt per fene-
stras (ita narrat) in tunicis albis duo cubantemque deton-
derunt, et qua venerant recesserunt. Hunc quoque tonsum
sparsosque circa capillos dies ostendit. Nihil notabile se- 14
cutum, nisi forte quod non fui reus, futurus, si Domitianus,
sub quo haec acciderunt, diutius vixisset. Nam in scrinio
eius datus a Caro de me libellus inventus est: ex quo
coniectari potest, quia reis moris est summittere capillum,
recisos meorum capillos depulsi quod imminebat periculi
signum fuisse. Proinde rogo eruditionem tuam intendas.
Digna res est quam diu multumque consideres: ne ego 15
quidem indignus cui copiam scientiae tuae facias. Licet 16
etiam utramque in partem, ut soles, disputes, ex altera
tamen fortius, ne me suspensum incertumque dimittas,
cum mihi consulendi causa fuerit ut dubitare desinerem.
Vale.

XXXIII.

C. PLINIUS [CORNELIO] TACITO SUO S.

1 Auguror, nec me fallit augurium, historias tuas immortales futuras; quo magis illis, ingenue fatebor, inseri cupio.
2 Nam si esse nobis curae solet ut facies nostra ab optimo quoque artifice exprimatur, nonne debemus optare ut operibus nostris similis tui scriptor praedicatorque con-
3 tingat? Demonstro ergo, quamquam diligentiam tuam fugere non possit, cum sit in publicis actis, demonstro tamen, quo magis credas iucundum mihi futurum, si factum meum, cuius gratia periculo crevit, tuo ingenio, tuo
4 testimonio ornaveris. Dederat me senatus cum Herennio Senecione advocatum provinciae Baeticae contra Baebium Massam, damnatoque Massa censuerat ut bona eius publice custodirentur. Senecio, cum explorasset consules postulationibus vacaturos, convenit me et 'qua concordia' inquit 'iniunctam nobis accusationem exsecuti sumus, hac adeamus consules petamusque ne bona
5 dissipare sinant quorum esse in custodia debent.' Respondi 'cum simus advocati a senatu dati, dispice num peractas putes partes nostras senatus cognitione finita.' Et ille 'tu quem voles tibi terminum statues, cui nulla cum provincia necessitudo nisi ex beneficio tuo, et hoc
6 recenti: ipse et natus ibi et quaestor in ea fui.' Tum ego 'si fixum tibi istud ac deliberatum, sequar te, ut, si
7 qua ex hoc invidia, non tantum tua.' Venimus ad consules, dicit Senecio quae res ferebat: aliqua subiungo. Vixdum conticueramus, et Massa questus Senecionem non advocati fidem sed inimici amaritudinem inplesse,
8 impietatis reum postulat. Horror omnium: ego autem 'vereor' inquam, 'clarissimi consules, ne mihi Massa silentio suo praevaricationem obiecerit, quod non et me reum postulavit.' Quae vox et statim excepta et postea
9 multo sermone celebrata est. Divus quidem Nerva (nam privatus quoque attendebat his quae recte in publico fierent) missis ad me gravissimis litteris non mihi solum verum etiam saeculo est gratulatus, cui exemplum (sic

enim scripsit) simile antiquis contigisset. Haec, utcum- 10
que se habent, notiora clariora maiora tu facies: quam-
quam non exigo ut excedas actae rei modum. Nam nec
historia debet egredi veritatem et honeste factis veritas
sufficit. Vale.

C. PLINI CAECILI SECUNDI

EPISTULARUM

LIBER OCTAVUS.

[A.D. 108–109.]

IV.

C. PLINIUS CANINIO [RUFO] SUO S.

1 OPTIME facis quod bellum Dacicum scribere paras. Nam quae tam recens, tam copiosa, tam lata, denique tam poëtica, et quamquam in verissimis rebus, tam fabulosa materia? 2 Dices inmissa terris nova flumina, novos pontes fluminibus iniectos, insessa castris montium abrupta, pulsum regia, pulsum etiam vita regem nihil desperantem; super haec, actos bis triumphos, quorum alter ex invicta gente primus, 3 alter novissimus fuit. Una sed maxima difficultas, quod haec aequare dicendo arduum, inmensum, etiam tuo ingenio, quamquam altissime adsurgat et amplissimis operibus increscat. Non nullus et in illo labor ut barbara et fera nomina, in primis regis ipsius, Graecis versibus non resultent. 4 Sed nihil est quod non arte curaque, si non potest vinci, mitigetur. Praeterea, si datur Homero et mollia vocabula et Graeca ad levitatem versus contrahere, extendere, inflectere, cur tibi similis audentia, praesertim non delicata sed 5 necessaria, non detur? Proinde iure vatum invocatis dis, et inter eos ipso cuius res, opera, consilia dicturus es, immitte rudentes, pande vela, ac si quando alias, toto ingenio vehere. Cur enim non ego quoque poëtice cum poëta?

Illud iam nunc paciscor: prima quaeque ut absolveris, 6
mittito, immo etiam ante quam absolvas, sicut erunt re-
centia et rudia et adhuc similia nascentibus. Respondebis 7
non posse perinde carptim ut contexta, perinde inchoata
placere ut effecta. Scio. Itaque et a me aestimabuntur
ut coepta, spectabuntur ut membra extremamque limam
tuam opperientur in scrinio nostro. Patere hoc me super
cetera habere amoris tui pignus ut ea quoque norim quae
nosse neminem velles. In summa, potero fortasse scripta 8
tua magis probare laudare, quanto illa tardius cautiusque,
sed ipsum te magis amabo magisque laudabo, quanto ce-
lerius et incautius miseris. Vale.

VIII.

C. PLINIUS [VOCONIO] ROMANO SUO S.

Vidistine aliquando Clitumnum fontem? Si nondum 1
(et puto nondum; alioqui narasses mihi), vide; quem ego
(paenitet tarditatis) proxime vidi. Modicus collis adsur- 2
git, antiqua cupresso nemorosus et opacus. Hunc subter
exit fons et exprimitur pluribus venis sed inparibus, eluctatusque quem facit gurgitem lato gremio patescit purus et vitreus, ut numerare iactas stipes et relucentis calculos possis. Inde non loci devexitate sed ipsa sui copia et 3
quasi pondere inpellitur. Fons adhuc et iam amplissimum flumen atque etiam navium patiens, quas obvias quoque et contrario nisu in diversa tendentes transmittit et perfert, adeo validus ut illa qua properat ipse, quamquam per solum planum, remis non adiuvetur, idem aegerrime remis contisque superetur adversus. Iucundum utrumque 4
per iocum ludumque fluitantibus, ut flexerint cursum, laborem otio, otium labore variare. Ripae fraxino multa, multa populo vestiuntur, quas perspicuus amnis ut mersas viridi imagine adnumerat. Rigor aquae certaverit nivibus, nec color cedit. Adiacet templum priscum et religiosum: 5
stat Clitumnus ipse amictus ornatusque praetexta: praesens numen atque etiam fatidicum indicant sortes. Sparsa

sunt circa sacella complura totidemque dii. Sua cuique veneratio, suum nomen, quibusdam vero etiam fontes. Nam praeter illum quasi parentem ceterorum sunt minores capite discreti; sed flumini miscentur, quod ponte
6 transmittitur. Is terminus sacri profanique. In superiore parte navigare tantum, infra etiam natare concessum. Balineum Hispellates, quibus illum locum divus Augustus dono dedit, publice praebent, praebent hospitium. Nec desunt villae, quae secutae fluminis amoenitatem margini
7 insistunt. In summa, nihil erit ex quo non capias voluptatem. Nam studebis quoque; leges multa multorum omnibus columnis, omnibus parietibus inscripta, quibus fons ille deusque celebratur. Plura laudabis, nonnulla ridebis: quamquam tu vero, quae tua humanitas, nulla ridebis. Vale.

XIV.

C. PLINIUS ARISTONI SUO S.

1 Cum sis peritissimus et privati iuris et publici, cuius pars senatorium est, cupio ex te potissimum audire, erraverim in senatu proxime necne, non ut in praeteritum (serum enim) verum ut in futurum, si quid simile inciderit, eru-
2 diar. Dices 'cur quaeris quod nosse debebas?' Priorum temporum servitus ut aliarum optimarum artium sic etiam iuris senatorii oblivionem quandam et ignorantiam induxit.
3 Quotus enim quisque tam patiens ut velit discere quod in usu non sit habiturus? Adde quod difficile est tenere quae acceperis, nisi exerceas. Itaque reducta libertas rudes nos et inperitos deprehendit; cuius dulcedine accensi
4 cogimur quaedam facere ante quam nosse. Erat autem antiquitus institutum ut a maioribus natu non auribus modo verum etiam oculis disceremus quae facienda mox ipsi ac
5 per vices quasdam tradenda minoribus haberemus. Inde adulescentuli statim castrensibus stipendiis imbuebantur, ut imperare parendo, duces agere, dum sequuntur, adsuescerent: inde honores petituri adsistebant curiae foribus et consilii publici spectatores ante quam consortes erant.

Suus cuique parens pro magistro, aut cui parens non erat, 6
maximus quisque et vetustissimus pro parente. Quae potestas referentibus, quod censentibus ius, quae vis magistratibus, quae ceteris libertas, ubi cedendum, ubi resistendum, quod silendi tempus, quis dicendi modus, quae distinctio pugnantium sententiarum, quae exsecutio prioribus aliquid addentium; omnem denique senatorium morem, quod fidelissimum praecipiendi genus, exemplis docebantur. At nos iuvenes fuimus quidem in castris; 7
sed cum suspecta virtus, inertia in pretio, cum ducibus auctoritas nulla, nulla militibus verecundia, nusquam imperium, nusquam obsequium, omnia soluta, turbata atque etiam in contrarium versa, postremo obliviscenda magis quam tenenda. Iidem prospeximus curiam, sed curiam 8
trepidam et elinguem, cum dicere quod velles periculosum, quod nolles miserum esset. Quid tunc disci potuit, quid didicisse iuvit, cum senatus aut ad otium summum aut ad summum nefas vocaretur, et modo ludibrio modo dolori retentus, numquam seria, tristia saepe censeret? Eadem 9
mala iam senatores, iam participes malorum multos per annos vidimus tulimusque; quibus ingenia nostra in posterum quoque hebetata fracta contusa sunt. Breve 10
tempus (nam tanto brevius omne quanto felicius tempus), quo libet scire quid simus, libet exercere quod sumus. Quo iustius peto, primum ut errori, si quis est error, tribuas veniam, deinde medearis scientia tua, cui semper fuit curae sic iura publica ut privata, sic antiqua ut recentia, sic rara ut assidua tractare. Atque 11
ego arbitror illis etiam quibus plurimarum rerum agitatio frequens nihil esse ignotum patiebatur genus quaestionis quod adfero ad te aut non satis tritum aut etiam inexpertum fuisse. Hoc et ego excusatior, si forte sum lapsus, et tu dignior laude, si potes id quoque docere quod in obscuro est an didiceris. Referebatur de libertis Afrani 12
Dextri consulis, incertum sua an suorum manu, scelere an obsequio perempti. Hos alius ('quis?' inquis: ego: sed nihil refert) post quaestionem supplicio liberandos, alius in insulam relegandos, alius morte puniendos arbitrabatur. Quarum sententiarum tanta diversitas erat ut non possent

13 esse nisi singulae. Quid enim commune habet occidere et relegare? non Hercule magis quam relegare et absolvere: quamquam proprior aliquanto est sententiae relegantis quae absolvit quam quae occidit; utraque enim ex illis vitam relinquit, haec adimit: cum interim et qui morte puniebant et qui relegabant una sedebant et temporaria simulatione concordiae discordiam differebant:
14 Ego postulabam ut tribus sententiis constaret suus numerus, nec se brevibus indutiis duae iungerent. Exigebam ergo ut qui capitali supplicio adficiendos putabant discederent a relegante, nec interim contra absolventis mox dissensuri congregarentur, quia parvolum referret an idem
15 displiceret quibus non idem placuisset. Illud etiam mihi permirum videbatur eum quidem qui libertos relegandos, servos supplicio adficiendos censuisset coactum esse dividere sententiam, hunc autem qui libertos morte multaret cum relegante numerari. Nam si oportuisset dividi sententiam unius, quia res duas comprehendebat, non reperiebam quemadmodum posset iungi sententia duorum tam
16 diversa censentium. Atque adeo permitte mihi sic apud te tamquam ibi, sic peracta re tamquam adhuc integra, rationem iudicii mei reddere, quaeque tunc carptim multis
17 obstrepentibus dixi nunc per otium iungere. Fingamus tres omnino iudices in hanc causam datos esse, horum uni placuisse perire libertos, alteri relegari, tertio absolvi: utrumne sententiae duae collatis viribus novissimam periment? an separatim una quaeque tantundem quantum altera valebit, nec magis poterit cum secunda prima connecti
18 quam secunda cum tertia? Igitur in senatu quoque numerari tamquam contrariae debent quae tamquam diversae dicuntur. Quod si unus atque idem et perdendos censeret et relegandos, num ex sententia unius et perire possent et relegari? num denique omnino una sententia putaretur
19 quae tam diversa coniungeret? Quemadmodum igitur, cum alter puniendos, alter censeat relegandos, videri potest una sententia, quia dicitur a duobus, quae non videretur una, si ab uno diceretur? Quid? lex non aperte docet dirimi debere sententias occidentis et relegantis, cum ita discessionem fieri iubet, 'qui haec sentitis, in hanc partem,

qui alia omnia, in illam partem ite qua sentitis?' Examina singula verba et expende: 'qui haec sentitis,' hoc est qui relegandos putatis: 'in hanc partem,' id est in eam in qua sedet qui censuit relegandos. Ex quo manifestum est 20
non posse in eadem parte remanere eos qui interficiendos arbitrantur. 'Qui alia omnia:' animadvertis ut non contenta lex dicere 'alia' addiderit 'omnia.' Num ergo dubium est alia omnia sentire eos qui occidunt quam qui relegant? 'In illam partem ite qua sentitis:' nonne videtur ipsa lex eos qui dissentiunt in contrariam partem vocare, cogere, inpellere? non consul etiam ubi quisque remanere, quo transgredi debeat, non tantum sollemnibus verbis sed manu gestuque demonstrat? At enim futurum est ut, si 21
dividantur sententiae interficientis et relegantis, praevaleat illa quae absolvit. Quid istud ad censentes? quos certe non decet omnibus artibus, omni ratione pugnare ne fiat quod est mitius. Oportet tamen eos qui puniunt et qui relegant absolventibus primum, mox inter se comparari. Scilicet ut in spectaculis quibusdam sors aliquem seponit ac servat qui cum victore contendat, sic in senatu sunt aliqua prima, sunt secunda certamina, et ex duabus sententiis eam quae superior exstiterit tertia exspectat. Quid, 22
quod prima sententia conprobata ceterae perimuntur? Qua ergo ratione potest esse unus atque idem locus sententiarum, quarum nullus est postea? Planius repetam. 23
Nisi dicente sententiam eo qui relegat illi qui puniunt capite initio statim in alia discedant, frustra postea dissentient ab eo cui paulo ante consenserint. Sed quid ego similis 24
docenti? cum discere velim an sententias dividi, an iri in singulas oportuerit. Obtinui quidem quod postulabam; nihilo minus tamen quaero an postulare debuerim. Quemadmodum obtinui? Qui ultimum supplicium sumendum esse censebat, nescio an iure, certe aequitate postulationis meae victus, omissa sententia sua accessit releganti; veritus scilicet ne, si dividerentur sententiae, quod alioqui fore videbatur, ea quae absolvendos esse censebat numero praevaleret. Etenim longe plures in hac una quam in duabus singulis erant. Tum illi quoque qui auctoritate 25
eius trahebantur transeunte illo destituti reliquerunt sen-

tentiam ab ipso auctore desertam secutique sunt quasi
26 transfugam quem ducem sequebantur. Sic ex tribus sententiis duae factae, tenuitque ex duabus altera tertia expulsa, quae, cum ambas superare non posset, elegit ab utra vinceretur. Vale.

XVII.

C. PLINIUS [MINICIO] MACRINO SUO S.

1 Num istic quoque inmite et turbidum caelum? Hic adsiduae tempestates et crebra diluvia. Tiberis alveum
2 excessit et demissioribus ripis alte superfunditur. Quamquam fossa quam providentissimus inperator fecit exhaustus, premit valles, innatat campis, quaque planum solum, pro solo cernitur. Inde quae solet flumina accipere et permixta devehere velut obvius sistere cogit, atque ita
3 alienis aquis operit agros quos ipse non tangit. Anio, delicatissimus amnium ideoque adiacentibus villis velut invitatus retentusque, magna ex parte nemora quibus inumbratur fregit et rapuit: subruit montes et decidentium mole pluribus locis clausus, dum amissum iter quaerit,
4 impulit tecta ac se super ruinas evexit atque extulit. Viderunt quos excelsioribus terris illa tempestas deprehendit alibi divitum apparatus et gravem supellectilem, alibi instrumenta ruris, ibi boves aratra rectores, hic soluta et libera armenta, atque inter haec arborum truncos aut
5 villarum trabes, varie lateque fluitantia. Ac ne illa quidem malo vacaverunt quae non ascendit amnis. Nam pro amne imber adsiduus et deiecti nubibus turbines, proruta opera quibus pretiosa rura cinguntur, quassata atque etiam decussa monumenta. Multi eiusmodi casibus de-
6 bilitati, obruti, obtriti, et aucta luctibus damna. Ne quid simile istic pro mensura periculi vereor teque rogo, si nihil tale, quam maturissime sollicitudini meae consulas, sed et si tale, id quoque nunties. Nam paulum differt patiaris adversa an exspectes; nisi quod tamen est dolendi modus, non est timendi. Doleas enim quantum scias accidisse, timeas quantum possit accidere. Vale.

XX.

C. PLINIUS [ASINIO] GALLO SUO S.

Ad quae noscenda iter ingredi, transmittere mare sole- 1
mus, ea sub oculis posita neglegimus, seu quia ita natura
comparatum ut proximorum incuriosi longinqua sectemur,
seu quod omnium rerum cupido languescit, cum facilis
occasio, seu quod differimus tamquam saepe visuri quod
datur videre, quotiens velis cernere. Quacumque de causa, 2
permulta in urbe nostra iuxtaque urbem non oculis modo
sed ne auribus quidem novimus, quae si tulisset Achaia,
Aegyptos, Asia aliave quaelibet miraculorum ferax com-
mendatrixque terra, audita perlecta lustrata haberemus.
Ipse certe nuper quod nec audieram ante nec videram 3
audivi pariter et vidi. Exegerat prosocer meus ut Ame-
rina praedia sua inspicerem. Haec perambulanti mihi osten-
ditur subiacens lacus nomine Vadimonis: simul quaedam
incredibilia narrantur. Perveni ad ipsum. Lacus est in 4
similitudinem iacentis rotae circumscriptus et undique
aequalis: nullus sinus, obliquitas nulla, omnia dimensa,
paria et quasi artificis manu cavata et excisa. Color cae-
rulo albidior, viridi pressior, sulphuris odor saporque medi-
catus, vis, qua fracta solidantur. Spatium modicum, quod 5
tamen sentiat ventos et fluctibus intumescat. Nulla in hoc
navis (sacer enim), sed innatant insulae, herbidae omnes
arundine et iunco, quaeque alia fecundior palus ipsaque
illa extremitas lacus effert. Sua cuique figura ut modus:
cunctis margo derasus, quia frequenter vel litori vel sibi
inlisae terunt terunturque. Par omnibus altitudo, par le-
vitas; quippe in speciem carinae humili radice descen-
dunt. Haec ab omni latere perspicitur eademque suspensa 6
pariter et mersa. Interdum iunctae copulataeque et con-
tinenti similes sunt, interdum discordantibus ventis dige-
runtur, non numquam destitutae tranquillitate singulae
fluitant. Saepe minores maioribus velut cymbulae onera- 7
riis adhaerescunt, saepe inter se maiores minoresque quasi
cursum certamenque desumunt; rursus omnes in eundem
locum adpulsae, qua steterunt promovent terram, et modo

hac modo illa lacum reddunt auferuntque : ac tum demum,
8 cum medium tenuere, non contrahunt. Constat pecora herbas secuta sic in insulas illas ut in extremam ripam procedere solere nec prius intellegere mobile solum, quam litori abrepta quasi inlata et inposita circumfusum undique lacum paveant ; mox quo tulerit ventus egressa, non magis se descendisse sentire, quam senserint ascendisse.
9 Idem lacus in flumen egeritur, quod, ubi se paulisper oculis dedit, specu mergitur alteque conditum meat, ac si quid, antequam subduceretur, accepit, servat et profert.
10 Haec tibi scripsi, quia nec minus ignota quam mihi nec minus grata credebam. Nam te quoque, ut me, nihil aeque ac naturae opera delectant. Vale.

XXIV.

C. PLINIUS MAXIMO SUO S.

1 Amor in te meus cogit, non ut praecipiam (neque enim praeceptore eges), admoneam tamen, ut quae scis teneas
2 et observes aut scias melius. Cogita te missum in provinciam Achaiam, illam veram et meram Graeciam, in qua primum humanitas, litterae, etiam fruges inventae esse creduntur ; missum ad ordinandum statum liberarum civitatum, id est, ad homines maxime homines, ad liberos maxime liberos, quod ius a natura datum virtute, meritis,
3 amicitia, foedere denique et religione tenuerunt. Reverere conditores deos et nomina deorum, reverere gloriam veterem et hanc ipsam senectutem, quae in homine venerabilis, in urbibus sacra. Sit apud te honor antiquitati, sit ingentibus factis, sit fabulis quoque. Nihil ex cuiusquam dignitate, nihil ex libertate, nihil etiam ex
4 iactatione decerpseris. Habe ante oculos hanc esse terram quae nobis miserit iura, quae leges non victis sed petentibus dederit, Athenas esse quas adeas, Lacedaemonem esse quam regas ; quibus reliquam umbram et residuum libertatis nomen eripere durum ferum barbarum est.
5 Vides a medicis, quamquam in adversa valitudine nihil

servi ac liberi differant, mollius tamen liberos clementiusque tractari. Recordare quid quaeque civitas fuerit, non ut despicias quod esse desierit: absit superbia asperitas. Nec timueris contemptum. An contemnitur qui imperium, qui fasces habet, nisi humilis et sordidus et qui se 6
primus ipse contemnit? Male vim suam potestas aliorum contumeliis experitur, male terrore veneratio adquiritur, longeque valentior amor ad obtinendum quod velis quam timor. Nam timor abit, si recedas, manet amor, ac sicut ille in odium hic in reverentiam vertitur. Te vero etiam 7
atque etiam (repetam enim) meminisse oportet officii tui titulum ac tibi ipsum interpretari, quale quantumque sit ordinare statum liberarum civitatum. Nam quid ordinatione civilius? quid libertate pretiosius? Porro quam 8
turpe, si ordinatio eversione, libertas servitute mutetur? Accedit quod tibi certamen est tecum: onerat te quaesturae tuae fama, quam ex Bithynia optimam revexisti, onerat testimonium principis, onerat tribunatus, praetura, atque haec ipsa legatio quasi praemium data. Quo magis 9
nitendum est ne in longinqua provincia quam suburbana, ne inter servientes quam liberos, ne sorte quam iudicio missus, ne rudis et incognitus quam exploratus probatusque humanior melior peritior fuisse videaris; cum sit alioqui, ut saepe audisti, saepe legisti, multo deformius amittere quam non adsequi laudem. Haec velim credas, quod 10
initio dixi, scripsisse me admonentem, non praecipientem; quamquam praecipientem quoque. Quippe non vereor in amore ne modum excesserim. Neque enim periculum est ne sit nimium quod esse maximum debet. Vale.

C. PLINI CAECILI SECUNDI

EPISTULARUM

LIBER NONUS.

VI.

C. PLINIUS CALVISIO [RUFO] SUO S.

1 Omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos iucundissima quiete transmisi. 'Quemadmodum' inquis 'in urbe potuisti?' Circenses erant, quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem teneor. Nihil novum, nihil varium, nihil
2 quod non semel spectasse sufficiat. Quo magis miror tot milia virorum tam pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes curribus homines videre. Si tamen aut velocitate equorum aut hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla: nunc favent panno, pannum amant, et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine hic color illuc, ille huc transferatur, studium favorque transibit, et repente agitatores illos, equos illos, quos procul noscitant, quorum clamitant nomina, relinquent. Tanta gratia, tanta auctoritas
3 in una vilissima tunica, mitto apud vulgus, quod vilius tunica, sed apud quosdam graves homines: quos ego cum recordor in re inani, frigida, adsidua tam insatiabiliter desidere, capio aliquam voluptatem, quod hac voluptate non
4 capior. Ac per hos dies libentissime otium meum in litteris conloco, quos alii otiosissimis occupationibus perdunt. Vale.

VII.

C. PLINIUS [VOCONIO] ROMANO SUO S.

Aedificare te scribis. Bene est: inveni patrocinium; 1
aedifico enim iam ratione, quia tecum. Nam hoc quoque
non dissimile, quod ad mare tu, ego ad Larium lacum.
Huius in litore plures villae meae, sed duae maxime ut 2
delectant ita exercent. Altera inposita saxis more Baiano
lacum prospicit, altera aeque more Baiano lacum tangit.
Itaque illam tragoediam, hanc appellare comoediam soleo; 3
illam, quod quasi cothurnis, hanc, quod quasi socculis sus-
tinetur. Sua utrique amoenitas et ultraque possidenti ipsa
diversitate iucundior. Haec lacu propius, illa latius uti- 4
tur: haec unum sinum molli curvamine amplectitur, illa
editissimo dorso duos dirimit: illic recta gestatio longo
limite super litus extenditur, hic spatiosissimo xysto leviter
inflectitur: illa fluctus non sentit, haec frangit: ex illa
possis dispicere piscantes, ex hac ipse piscari hamumque
de cubiculo ac paene etiam de lectulo ut e naucula iacere.
Hae mihi causae utrique quae desunt adstruendi ob ea
quae supersunt. Sed quid ego rationem tibi? apud quem 5
pro ratione erit idem facere. Vale.

XI.

C. PLINIUS [PRIFERNIO] GEMINO SUO S.

Epistulam tuam iucundissimam accepi, eo maxime, quod 1
aliquid ad te scribi volebas quod libris inseri posset. Ob-
veniet materia, vel haec ipsa quam monstras vel potior
alia. Sunt enim in hac offendicula nonnulla: circumfer
oculos, et occurrent. Bibliopolas Lugduni esse non pu- 2
tabam, ac tanto libentius ex litteris tuis cognovi venditari
libellos meos, quibus peregre manere gratiam quam in
urbe collegerint delector. Incipio enim satis absolutum
existimare, de quo tanta diversitate regionum discreta ho-
minum iudicia consentiunt. Vale.

XIII.

C. PLINIUS [UMMIDIO] QUADRATO SUO S.

1 Quanto studiosius intentiusque legisti libros quos de Helvidi ultione composui, tanto impensius postulas ut perscribam tibi quae extra libros quaeque circa libros, totum denique ordinem rei, cui per aetatem non inter-
2 fuisti. Occiso Domitiano statui mecum ac deliberavi esse magnam pulchramque materiam insectandi nocentes, miseros vindicandi, se proferendi. Porro inter multa scelera multorum nullum atrocius videbatur quam quod in senatu senator senatori, praetorius consulari, reo iudex manus intulisset. Fuerat alioqui mihi cum Helvidio amicitia, quanta potuerat esse cum eo qui metu temporum
3 nomen ingens paresque virtutes secessu tegebat, fuerat cum Arria et Fannia, quarum altera Helvidi noverca, altera mater novercae. Sed non ita me iura privata ut pub-
4 licum fas et indignitas facti et exempli ratio incitabat. Ac primis quidem diebus redditae libertatis pro se quisque inimicos suos, dumtaxat minores, incondito turbidoque clamore postulaverant simul et oppresserant. Ego et modestius et constantius arbitratus immanissimum reum non communi temporum invidia, sed proprio crimine urguere, cum iam satis primus ille impetus defremuisset et languidior in dies ira ad iustitiam redisset, quamquam tum maxime tristis amissa nuper uxore, mitto ad Anteiam (nupta haec Helvidio fuerat), rogo ut veniat, quia me re-
5 cens adhuc luctus limine contineret. Ut venit, 'destinatum est' inquam 'mihi maritum tuum non inultum pati. Nuntia Arriae et Fanniae' (ab exilio redierant): 'consule te, consule illas an velitis adscribi facto, in quo ego comite non egeo; sed non ita gloriae meae faverim ut vobis societate eius invideam.' Perfert Anteia mandata,
6 nec illae morantur. Opportune senatus intra diem tertium. Omnia ego semper ad Corellium rettuli, quem providentissimum aetatis nostrae sapientissimumque cognovi: in hoc tamen contentus consilio meo fui, veritus ne vetaret; erat enim cunctantior cautiorque. Sed non sustinui

inducere in animum quo minus illi eodem die facturum me indicarem quod an facerem non deliberabam, expertus usu de eo quod destinaveris non esse consulendos quibus consultis obsequi debeas. Venio in senatum, ius dicendi 7 peto, dico paulisper maximo adsensu. Ubi coepi crimen attingere, reum destinare, adhuc tamen sine nomine, undique mihi reclamari. Alius 'sciamus quis sit de quo extra ordinem referas;' alius 'quis est ante relationem reus?' alius 'salvi simus, qui supersumus.' Audio inper- 8 turbatus interritus: tantum susceptae rei honestas valet, tantumque ad fiduciam vel metum differt nolint homines quod facias an non probent. Longum est omnia quae tunc hinc inde iacta sunt recensere. Novissime consul 9 'Secunde, sententiae loco dices, si quid volueris.' 'Permiseris' inquam 'quod usque adhuc omnibus permisisti.' Residо: aguntur alia. Interim me quidam ex consulari- 10 bus amicis secreto curatoque sermone, quasi nimis fortiter incauteque progressum, corripit, revocat, monet ut desistam, adjicit etiam notabilem me futuris principibus. 'Esto' 11 inquam, 'dum malis.' Vix ille discesserat, rursus alter 'quid audes? quo ruis? quibus te periculis objicis? quid praesentibus confidis, incertus futurorum? lacessis hominem iam praefectum aerarii et brevi consulem, praeterea qua gratia, quibus amicitiis fultum!' Nominat quendam, qui tunc ad orientem amplissimum exercitum non sine magnis dubiisque rumoribus obtinebat. Ad haec ego 12 'omnia praecepi atque animo mecum ante peregi, nec recuso, si ita casus attulerit, luere poenas ob honestissimum factum, dum flagitiosissimum ulciscor.' Iam cen- 13 sendi tempus. Dicit Domitius Apollinaris, consul designatus, dicit Fabricius Veiento, Fabius Maximinus, Vettius Proculus, collega Publici Certi, de quo agebatur, uxoris meae quam amiseram vitricus, post hos Ammius Flaccus. Omnes Certum nondum a me nominatum ut nominatum defendunt crimenque quasi in medio relictum defensione suscipiunt. Quae praeterea dixerint non est necesse nar- 14 rare; in libris habes. Sum enim cuncta ipsorum verbis persecutus. Dicunt contra Avidius Quietus, Cornutus Tertullus. 15 Quietus, iniquissimum esse querellas dolentium excludi,

ideoque Arriae et Fanniae ius querendi non auferendum, nec interesse cuius ordinis quis sit, sed quam causam ha-
16 beat. Cornutus, datum se a consulibus tutorem Helvidi filiae petentibus matre eius et vitrico: nunc quoque non sustinere deserere officii sui partes, in quo tamen et suo dolori modum inponere et optimarum feminarum perferre modestissimum adfectum; quas contentas esse admonere senatum Publici Certi cruentae adulationis et petere, si poena flagitii manifestissimi remittatur, nota certe quasi
17 censoria inuratur. Tum Satrius Rufus medio ambiguoque sermone 'puto' inquit 'iniuriam factam Publicio Certo, si non absolvitur: nominatus est ab amicis Arriae et Fanniae, nominatus ab amicis suis. Nec debemus solliciti esse; idem enim nos, qui bene sentimus de homine, et iudicaturi sumus: si innocens est, sicut spero et malo, et
18 donec aliquid probetur, credo, poteritis absolvere.' Haec illi, quo quisque ordine citabantur. Venitur ad me: consurgo, utor initio quod in libro est, respondeo singulis. Mirum qua intentione, quibus clamoribus omnia exceperint qui modo reclamabant. Tanta conversio vel negotii dignitatem vel proventum orationis vel actoris constantiam
19 subsecuta est. Finio: incipit respondere Veiento: nemo patitur: obturbatur, obstrepitur, adeo quidem ut diceret 'rogo, patres conscripti, ne me cogatis inplorare auxilium tribunorum.' Et statim Murena tribunus 'permitto tibi, vir clarissime Veiento, dicere.' Tunc quoque reclamatur.
20 Inter moras consul citatis nominibus et peracta discessione mittit senatum ac paene adhuc stantem temptantemque dicere Veientonem reliquit. Multum ille de hac (ita vocabat) contumelia questus est Homerico versu

ὦ γέρον, ἦ μάλα δή σε νέοι τείρουσι μαχηταί.

21 Non fere quisquam in senatu fuit qui non me complecteretur, exoscularetur certatimque laude cumularet, quod intermissum iam diu morem in publicum consulendi susceptis propriis simultatibus reduxissem, quod denique senatum invidia liberassem, qua flagrabat apud ordines alios, quod severus in ceteros senatoribus solis dissimula-

tione quasi mutua parceret. Haec acta sunt absente 22
Certo; fuit enim seu tale aliquid suspicatus sive, ut excusabatur, infirmus. Et relationem quidem de eo Caesar ad senatum non remisit; obtinui tamen quod intenderam. Nam collega Certi consulatum, successorem Certus acce- 23
pit, planeque factum est quod dixeram in fine, 'reddat praemium sub optimo principe, quod a pessimo accepit.' Postea actionem meam utcumque potui, recollegi, addidi multa. Accidit fortuitum, sed non tamquam fortuitum, 24
quod editis libris Certus intra paucissimos dies inplicitus morbo decessit. Audivi referentes hanc imaginem menti 25
eius, hanc oculis oberrasse, tamquam videret me sibi cum ferro imminere. Verane haec adfirmare non ausim; interest tamen exempli ut vera videantur. Habes epistulam, 26
si modum epistulae cogites, libris quos legisti non minorem; sed inputabis tibi, qui contentus libris non fuisti. Vale.

XXIII.

C. PLINIUS MAXIMO SUO S.

Frequenter agenti mihi evenit ut centumviri, cum diu 1
se intra iudicum auctoritatem gravitatemque tenuissent, omnes repente quasi victi coactique consurgerent laudarentque; frequenter e senatu famam, qualem maxime 2
optaveram, rettuli: numquam tamen maiorem cepi voluptatem, quam nuper ex sermone Corneli Taciti. Narrabat sedisse se cum quodam Circensibus proximis: hunc post varios eruditosque sermones requisisse 'Italicus es an provincialis?' se respondisse 'nosti me, et quidem ex studiis.' Ad hoc illum 'Tacitus es an Plinius?' Expri- 3
mere non possum quam sit iucundum mihi quod nomina nostra, quasi litterarum propria, non hominum, litteris redduntur, quod uterque nostrum his etiam ex studiis notus quibus aliter ignotus est. Accidit aliud ante pauculos dies 4
simile. Recumbebat mecum vir egregius, Fadius Rufinus, super eum municeps ipsius, qui illo die primum venerat

in urbem; cui Rufinus, demonstrans me, 'vides hunc?'
5 Multa deinde de studiis nostris. Et ille 'Plinius est' inquit. Verum fatebor, capio magnum laboris mei fructum. An, si Demosthenes iure laetatus est quod illum anus Attica ita noscitavit, οὗτός ἐστι Δημοσθένης, ego celebritate
6 nominis mei gaudere non debeo? Ego vero et gaudeo et gaudere me dico. Neque enim vereor ne iactantior videar, cum de me aliorum iudicium, non meum profero, praesertim apud te, qui nec ullius invides laudibus et faves
26 nostris. Vale.

XXXIII.

C. PLINIUS CANINIO [RUFO] SUO S.

1 Incidi in materiam veram, sed simillimam fictae dignamque isto laetissimo, altissimo, planeque poëtico ingenio, incidi autem, dum super cenam varia miracula hinc inde referuntur. Magna auctori fides: tametsi quid poëtae cum fide? Is tamen auctor cui bene vel historiam
2 scripturus credidisses. Est in Africa Hipponensis colonia, mari proxima: adiacet navigabile stagnum: ex hoc in modum fluminis aestuarium emergit, quod vice alterna, prout aestus aut repressit aut inpulit, nunc infertur mari
3 nunc redditur stagno. Omnis hic aetas piscandi, navigandi, atque etiam natandi studio tenetur, maxime pueri, quos otium lususque sollicitat. His gloria et virtus altissime provehi: victor ille qui longissime ut litus ita simul
4 natantes reliquit. Hoc certamine puer quidam audentior ceteris in ulteriora tendebat. Delphinus occurrit, et nunc praecedere puerum, nunc sequi, nunc circumire, postremo subire, deponere, iterum subire, trepidantemque perferre primum in altum, mox flectit ad litus redditque terrae et
5 aequalibus. Serpit per coloniam fama: concurrere omnes, ipsum puerum tamquam miraculum aspicere, interrogare, audire, narrare. Postero die obsident litus, prospectant mare et si quid est mari simile. Natant pueri: inter hos ille, sed cautius. Delphinus rursus ad tempus, rursus ad

puerum venit. Fugit ille cum ceteris. Delphinus, quasi invitet et revocet, exsilit, mergitur variosque orbes inplicitat expeditque. Hoc altero die, hoc tertio, hoc pluribus, donec 6 homines innutritos mari subiret timendi pudor. Accedunt et adludunt et appellant, tangunt etiam pertrectantque praebentem. Crescit audacia experimento. Maxime puer qui primus expertus est adnatantis insilit tergo, fertur referturque, agnosci se, amari putat, amat ipse : neuter timet, neuter timetur : huius fiducia, mansuetudo illius augetur. Nec non alii pueri dextra laevaque simul eunt hortantes 7 monentesque. Ibat una (id quoque mirum) delphinus alius, tantum spectator et comes. Nihil enim simile aut faciebat aut patiebatur, sed alterum illum ducebat reducebatque, ut puerum ceteri pueri. Incredibile, tam verum 8 tamen quam priora, delphinum gestatorem conlusoremque puerorum in terram quoque extrahi solitum arenisque siccatum, ubi incaluisset, in mare revolvi. Constat Octa- 9 vium Avitum, legatum pro consule, in litus educto religione prava superfudisse unguentum, cuius illum novitatem odoremque in altum refugisse nec nisi post multos dies visum languidum et maestum, mox redditis viribus priorem lasciviam et solita ministeria repetisse. Confluebant omnes ad 10 spectaculum magistratus, quorum adventu et mora modica res publica novis sumptibus atterebatur. Postremo locus ipse quietem suam secretumque perdebat. Placuit occulte interfici ad quod coibatur. Haec tu qua miseratione, qua 11 copia deflebis, ornabis, attolles ! Quamquam non est opus adfingas aliquid aut adstruas : sufficit ne ea quae sunt vera minuantur. Vale.

XXXVII.

C. PLINIUS [VALERIO] PAULINO SUO S.

Nec tuae naturae est translaticia haec et quasi publica 1 officia a familiaribus amicis contra ipsorum commodum exigere, et ego te constantius amo quam ut verear ne aliter ac velim accipias, nisi te Kalendis statim consulem

videro; praesertim cum me necessitas locandorum praediorum plures annos ordinatura detineat, in qua mihi nova
2 consilia sumenda sunt. Nam priore lustro, quamquam post magnas remissiones, reliqua creverunt: inde plerisque nulla iam cura minuendi aeris alieni, quod desperant posse persolvi; rapiunt etiam consumuntque quod natum
3 est, ut qui iam putent se non sibi parcere. Occurrendum ergo augescentibus vitiis et medendum est. Medendi una ratio, si non nummo sed partibus locem ac deinde ex meis aliquos operis exactores custodes fructibus ponam; et alioqui nullum iustius genus reditus quam quod terra
4 caelum annus refert. Ad hoc magnam fidem, acres oculos, numerosas manus poscit: experiendum tamen et quasi in veteri morbo quaelibet mutationis auxilia temp-
5 tanda sunt. Vides quam non delicata me causa obire primum consulatus tui diem non sinat; quem tamen hic quoque ut praesens votis gaudio gratulatione celebrabo. Vale.

XXXIX.

C. PLINIUS MUSTIO SUO S.

1 Haruspicum monitu reficienda est mihi aedes Cereris in praediis in melius et in maius, vetus sane et angusta,
2 cum sit alioqui stato die frequentissima. Nam Idibus Septembribus magnus e regione tota coit populus, multae res aguntur, multa vota suscipiuntur, multa redduntur, sed
3 nullum in proximo suffugium aut imbris aut solis. Videor ergo munifice simul religioseque facturus, si aedem quam pulcherrimam extruxero, addidero porticus aedi, illam ad usum deae, has ad hominum. Velim ergo emas quattuor marmoreas columnas, cuius tibi videbitur generis, emas
4 marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur. Erit etiam vel faciendum vel emendum ipsius deae signum, quia antiquum illud e ligno quibusdam sui partibus ve-
5 tustate truncatum est. Quantum ad porticus, nihil interim occurrit quod videatur istinc esse repetendum; nisi tamen

ut formam secundum rationem loci scribas. Neque enim possunt circumdari templo: nam solum templi hinc flu-
6 mine et abruptissimis ripis hinc via cingitur. Est ultra viam latissimum pratum, in quo satis apte contra templum ipsum porticus explicabuntur; nisi quid tu melius inveneris, qui soles locorum difficultates arte superare. Vale.

C. PLINI CAECILI SECUNDI
AD TRAIANUM IMPERATOREM
TRAIANI IMPERATORIS AD PLINIUM
EPISTULARUM
LIBER.

XV. [XXVI.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

[A.D. 111.]

Quia confido, domine, ad curam tuam pertinere, nuntio tibi me Ephesum cum omnibus meis ὑπὲρ Μαλέαν navigasse. Quamvis contrariis ventis retentus, nunc destino partim orariis navibus partim vehiculis provinciam petere. Nam sicut itineri graves aestus ita continuae navigationi etesiae reluctantur.

XVII. [XXVIII.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

[A.D. 111.]

1 Sicut saluberrimam navigationem, domine, usque Ephesum expertus, ita inde, postquam vehiculis iter facere coepi, gravissimis aestibus atque etiam febriculis vexatus
2 Pergami substiti. Rursus, cum transissem in orarias naviculas, contrariis ventis retentus aliquanto tardius quam

speraveram, id est XV. Kal. Octobres, Bithyniam intravi. Non possum tamen de mora queri, cum mihi contigerit, quod erat auspicatissimum, natalem tuum in provincia celebrare. Nunc rei publicae Prusensium inpendia redi- 3
tus debitores excutio; quod ex ipso tractatu magis ac magis necessarium intellego. Multae enim pecuniae variis ex causis a privatis detinentur: praeterea quaedam minime legitimis sumptibus erogantur. Haec tibi, do- 4
mine, in ipso ingressu meo scripsi.

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

Quinto decimo Kalendas Octobres, domine, provinciam intravi, quam in eo obsequio, in ea erga te fide quam de genere humano mereris inveni. Dispice, domine, an ne- 5
cessarium putes mittere huc mensorem. Videntur enim non mediocres pecuniae posse revocari a curatoribus operum, si mensurae fideliter aguntur. Ita certe prospicio ex ratione Prusensium, quam cum maxime tracto.

XVIII. [XXIX.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

[A.D. 111.]

Cuperem sine querella corpusculi tui et tuorum perve- 1
nire in Bithyniam potuisses ac simile tibi iter ab Epheso ut navigationi fuisset, quam expertus usque illo eras. Quo 2
autem die pervenisses in Bithyniam cognovi, Secunde carissime, litteris tuis. Provinciales, credo, prospectum sibi a me intellegent. Nam et tu dabis operam ut manifestum sit illis electum te esse, qui ad eosdem mei loco mittereris. Rationes autem in primis tibi rerum publicarum excutien- 3
dae sunt: nam et esse eas vexatas satis constat. Mensores vix etiam iis operibus quae aut Romae aut in proximo fiunt sufficienter habeo: sed in omni provincia inveniuntur quibus credi possit, et ideo non deerunt tibi, modo velis diligenter excutere.

XXIX. [XXXVIII.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

1 Sempronius Caelianus, egregius iuvenis, repertos inter tirones duos servos misit ad me; quorum ego supplicium distuli, ut te conditorem disciplinae militaris firmatorem-
2 que consulerem de modo poenae. Ipse enim dubito ob hoc maxime, quod, ut iam dixerant sacramento militari, nondum distributi in numeros erant. Quid ergo debeam sequi rogo, domine, scribas, praesertim cum pertineat ad exemplum.

XXX. [XXXIX.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

1 Secundum mandata mea fecit Sempronius Caelianus mittendo ad te eos de quibus cognosci oportebit an capitale supplicium meruisse videantur. Refert autem voluntarii
2 se obtulerint an lecti sint vel etiam vicarii dati. Lecti *si* sunt, inquisitio peccavit: si vicarii dati, penes eos culpa est qui dederunt: si ipsi, cum haberent conditionis suae conscientiam, venerunt, animadvertendum in illos erit. Neque enim multum interest quod nondum per numeros distributi sunt. Ille enim dies [pro] quo primum probati sunt veritatem ab iis originis suae exegit.

XXXIII. [XLII.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

1 Cum diversam partem provinciae circumirem, Nicomediae vastissimum incendium multas privatorum domos et duo publica opera quamquam via interiacente, Gerusian
2 et Iseon, absumpsit. Est autem latius sparsum primum violentia venti, deinde inertia hominum, quos satis constat otiosos et inmobiles tanti mali spectatores perstitisse;

et alioqui nullus usquam in publico sipho, nulla hama, nullum denique instrumentum ad incendia conpescenda. Et haec quidem, ut iam praecepi, parabuntur. Tu, domine, dispice an instituendum putes collegium fabrorum dumtaxat hominum CL. Ego attendam ne quis nisi faber recipiatur neve iure concesso in aliud utatur; nec erit difficile custodire tam paucos. 3

XXXIV. [XLIII.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

Tibi quidem secundum exempla conplurium in mentem venit posse collegium fabrorum apud Nicomedenses constitui. Sed meminerimus provinciam istam et praecipue eas civitates eiusmodi factionibus esse vexatas. Quodcumque nomen ex quacumque causa dederimus iis qui in idem contracti fuerint. . . . hetaeriaeque brevi fient. Satius itaque est conparari ea quae ad coërcendos ignes auxilio esse possint admonerique dominos praediorum ut et ipsi inhibeant, ac si res poposcerit, adcursu populi ad hoc uti. 1 2

XXXVII. [XLVI.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

In aquae ductum, domine, Nicomedenses inpenderunt HS. [XXX] CCCXXIX, qui inperfectus adhuc relictus atque etiam destructus est: rursus in alium ductum erogata sunt CC. Hoc quoque relicto novo inpendio est opus, ut aquam habeant qui tantam pecuniam male perdiderunt. Ipse perveni ad fontem purissimum, ex quo videtur aqua debere perduci, sicut initio temptatum erat, arcuato opere, ne tantum ad plana civitatis et humilia perveniat. Manent adhuc paucissimi arcus: possunt et erigi quidam lapide quadrato, qui ex superiore opere detractus est: aliqua pars, ut mihi videtur, testaceo opere agenda erit; id enim 1 2

3 et facilius et vilius. Sed in primis necessarium est mitti a te vel aquilegem vel architectum, ne rursus eveniat quod accidit. Ego illud unum adfirmo, et utilitatem operis et pulchritudinem saeculo tuo esse dignissimam.

XXXVIII. [XLVII.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

Curandum est ut aqua in Nicomedensem civitatem perducatur. Vere credo te ea qua debebis diligentia hoc opus adgressurum. Sed medius fidius ad eandem diligentiam tuam pertinet inquirere quorum vitio ad hoc tempus tantam pecuniam Nicomedenses perdiderint, ne, dum inter se gratificantur, et inchoaverint aquae ductus et reliquerint. Quid itaque conpereris perfer in notitiam meam.

XXXIX. [XLVIII.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

1 Theatrum, domine, Nicaeae maxima iam parte constructum, inperfectum tamen, sestertium, ut audio, (neque enim ratio [plus] excussa est) amplius centies hausit:
2 vereor ne frustra. Ingentibus enim rimis descendit et hiat, sive in causa solum humidum et molle, sive lapis ipse gracilis et putris: dignum est certe deliberatione sitne faciendum an sit relinquendum an etiam destruendum. Nam fulturae ac substructiones quibus subinde suscipitur
3 non tam firmae mihi quam sumptuosae videntur. Huic theatro ex privatorum pollicitationibus multa debentur, ut basilicae circa, ut porticus supra caveam. Quae nunc omnia differuntur cessante eo quod ante peragendum est.
4 Iidem Nicaeenses gymnasium incendio amissum ante adventum meum restituere coeperunt, longe numerosius laxiusque quam fuerat, et iam aliquantum erogaverunt, periculum est ne parum utiliter; incompositum enim et

sparsum est. Praeterea architectus, sane aemulus eius
a quo opus inchoatum est, adfirmat parietes quamquam
viginti et duos pedes latos inposita onera sustinere non
posse, quia sint caemento medii farti nec testaceo opere
praecincti. Claudiopolitani quoque in depresso loco, 5
inminente etiam monte, ingens balineum defodiunt magis
quam aedificant, et quidem ex ea pecunia quam buleutae
additi beneficio tuo aut iam obtulerunt ob introitum aut
nobis exigentibus conferunt. Ergo cum timeam ne illic 6
publica pecunia, hic, quod est omni pecunia pretiosius,
munus tuum male conlocetur, cogor petere a te non solum
ob theatrum verum etiam ob haec balinea mittas architec-
tum dispecturum utrum sit utilius post sumptum qui fac-
tus est quoquo modo consummare opera, ut inchoata sunt,
an quae videntur emendanda corrigere, quae transferenda
transferre, ne, dum servare volumus quod inpensum est,
male inpendamus quod addendum est.

XL. [XLIX.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

Quid oporteat fieri circa theatrum quod inchoatum apud 1
Nicaeenses est in re praesenti optime deliberabis et con-
stitues. Mihi sufficiet indicari cui sententiae accesseris.
Tunc autem a privatis exigi opera tibi curae sit, cum the-
atrum, propter quod illa promissa sunt, factum erit. Gym- 2
nasiis indulgent Graeculi; ideo forsitan Nicaeenses maiore
animo constructionem eius adgressi sunt: sed oportet illos
eo contentos esse quōd possit illi sufficere. Quid Claudi- 3
opolitanis circa balineum, quod parum, ut scribis, idoneo
loco inchoaverunt, suadendum sit tu constitues. Archi-
tecti tibi deesse non possunt. Nulla provincia est quae
non peritos et ingeniosos homines habeat; modo ne ex-
istimes brevius esse ab urbe mitti, cum ex Graecia etiam
ad nos venire soliti sint.

XLI. [L.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

1 Intuenti mihi et fortunae tuae et animi magnitudinem convenientissimum videtur demonstrari opera non minus aeternitate tua quam gloria digna quantumque pulchritu-
2 dinis tantum utilitatis habitura. Est in Nicomedensium finibus amplissimus lacus: per hunc marmora fructus ligna materiae et sumptu modico et labore usque ad viam navibus, inde magno labore, maiore inpendio vehiculis ad mare devehuntur. . . . Hoc opus multas manus poscit: at eae porro non desunt. Nam et in agris magna copia est hominum et maxima in civitate, certaque spes omnes
3 libentissime adgressuros opus omnibus fructuosum. Superest ut tu libratorem vel architectum, si tibi videbitur, mittas qui diligenter exploret sitne lacus altior mari, quem artifices regionis huius quadraginta cubitis altiorem esse
4 contendunt. Ego per eadem loca invenio fossam a rege percussam: sed incertum utrum ad colligendum humorem circumiacentium agrorum an ad committendum flumini lacum. Est enim inperfecta; hoc quoque dubium, inter-
5 cepto rege mortalitate an desperato operis effectu. Sed hoc ipso (feres enim me ambitiosum pro tua gloria) incitor et accendor ut cupiam peragi a te quae tantum coeperant reges.

XLII. [LI.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

Potest nos sollicitare lacus iste, ut committere illum mari velimus: sed plane explorandum est diligenter ne, si demissus in mare fuerit, totus effluat, certe quantum aquarum et unde accipiat. Poteris a Calpurnio Macro petere libratorem, et ego hinc aliquem tibi peritum eiusmodi operum mittam.

XLV. [LIV.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

Diplomata, domine, quorum dies praeteriit an omnino observari et quam diu velis rogo scribas meque haesitatione liberes. Vereor enim ne in alterutram partem ignorantia lapsus aut inlicita confirmem aut necessaria inpediam.

XLVI. [LV.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

Diplomata quorum praeteritus est dies non debent esse in usu: ideo inter prima iniungo mihi ut per omnes provincias ante mittam nova diplomata quam desiderari possint.

LII. [LX.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

[A.D. 112.]

Diem, domine, quo servasti imperium, dum suscipis, quanta mereris laetitia celebravimus, precati deos ut te generi humano, cuius tutela et securitas saluti tuae innisa est, incolumem florentemque praestarent. Praeivimus et commilitonibus ius iurandum more sollemni, eadem provincialibus certatim pietate iurantibus.

LIV. [LXII.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

Pecuniae publicae, domine, providentia tua et ministerio 1
nostro et iam exactae sunt et exiguntur: quae vereor ne otiosae iaceant. Nam et praediorum conparandorum aut nulla aut rarissima occasio est, nec inveniuntur qui velint

debere rei publicae, praesertim duodenis assibus, quanti
2 a privatis mutuantur. Dispice ergo, domine, numquid minuendam usuram ac per hoc idoneos debitores invitandos putes, et si nec sic reperiuntur, distribuendam inter decuriones pecuniam, ita ut recte rei publicae caveant; quod quamquam invitis et recusantibus minus acerbum erit leviore usura constituta.

LV. [LXIII.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

Et ipse non aliud remedium dispicio, mi Secunde carissime, quam ut quantitas usurarum minuatur, quo facilius pecuniae publicae conlocentur. Modum eius ex copia eorum qui mutuabuntur tu constitues. Invitos ad accipiendum conpellere, quod fortassis ipsis otiosum futurum sit, non est ex iustitia nostrorum temporum.

LXV. [LXXI.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

1 Magna, domine, et ad totam provinciam pertinens quaestio est de conditione et alimentis eorum quos vocant
2 (θρεπτούς.) In qua ego auditis constitutionibus principum, quia nihil inveniebam aut proprium aut universale quod ad Bithynos ferretur, consulendum te existimavi quid observari velles. Neque enim putavi posse me in eo quod
3 auctoritatem tuam posceret exemplo esse contentum. Recitabatur autem apud me edictum quod dicebatur divi Augusti, ad Anniam pertinens: recitatae et epistulae divi Vespasiani ad Lacedaemonios et divi Titi ad eosdem *et* ad Achaeos, et Domitiani ad Avidium Nigrinum et Armenium Brocchum proconsules, item ad Lacedaemonios: quae ideo tibi non misi, quia et parum emendata et quaedam non certae fidei videbantur et quia vera et emendata in scriniis tuis esse credebam.

LXVI. [LXXII.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

Quaestio ista quae pertinet ad eos qui liberi nati expo- 1
siti, deinde sublati a quibusdam et in servitute educati sunt saepe tractata est, nec quicquam invenitur in commentariis eorum principum qui ante me fuerunt, quod ad omnes provincias sit constitutum. Epistulae sane sunt 2
Domitiani ad Avidium Nigrinum et Armenium Brocchum, quae fortasse debeant observari: sed inter eas provincias de quibus rescripsit praeterita est Bithynia; et ideo nec adsertionem denegandam iis qui ex eiusmodi causa in libertatem vindicabuntur puto neque ipsam libertatem redimendam pretio alimentorum.

LXX. [LXXV.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

Quaerenti mihi, domine, Prusae ubi posset balineum 1
quod indulsisti fieri, placuit locus in quo fuit aliquando domus, ut audio, pulchra, nunc deformis ruinis. Per hoc enim consequemur ut foedissima facies civitatis ornetur atque etiam ut ipsa civitas amplietur nec ulla aedificia tollantur, sed, quae sunt vetustate sublapsa, relaxentur in melius. Est autem huius domus conditio talis: legaverat 2
eam Claudius Polyaenus Claudio Caesari iussitque in peristylio templum ei fieri, reliqua ex domo locari. Ex ea reditum aliquandiu civitas percepit: deinde paulatim partim spoliata partim neglecta cum peristylio domus tota conlapsa est, ac iam paene nihil ex ea nisi solum superest; quod tu, domine, sive donaveris civitati sive venire iusseris, propter opportunitatem loci pro summo munere accipiet. Ego, si permiseris, cogito in area vacua balineum conlo- 3
care, eum autem locum in quo aedificia fuerunt exedra et porticibus amplecti atque tibi consecrare, cuius beneficio elegans opus dignumque nomine tuo fiet. Exemplar tes- 4

tamenti, quamquam mendosum, misi tibi; ex quo cognosces multa Polyaenum in eiusdem domus ornatum reliquisse, quae ut domus ipsa perierunt, a me tamen, in quantum potuerit, requirentur.

LXXI. [LXXVI.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

Possumus apud Prusenses area ista cum domo conlapsa, quam vacare scribis, ad extructionem balinei uti. Illud tamen parum expressisti an aedes in peristylio Claudio facta esset. Nam si facta est, licet conlapsa sit, religio eius occupavit solum.

LXXIV. [XVI.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

1 Appuleius, domine, miles, qui est in statione Nicomedensi, scripsit mihi quendam nomine Callidromum, cum detineretur a Maximo et Dionysio pistoribus, quibus operas suas locaverat, confugisse ad tuam statuam perductumque ad magistratus indicasse servisse aliquando Laberio Maximo captumque a Susago in Moesia et a Decebalo muneri missum Pacoro, Parthiae regi, pluribusque annis in ministerio eius fuisse, deinde fugisse atque ita in Nicomediam perve-
2 nisse. Quem ego perductum ad me, cum eadem narrasset, mittendum ad te putavi; quod paulo tardius feci, dum requiro gemmam, quam sibi habentem imaginem Pacori
3 et quibus ornatus fuisset subtractam indicabat. Volui enim hanc quoque, si inveniri potuisset, simul mittere, sicut glebulam misi quam se ex Parthico metallo attulisse dicebat. Signata est anulo meo, cuius est aposphragisma quadriga.

LXXIX. [LXXXIII.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

Cautum est, domine, Pompeia lege, quae Bithynis data 1
est, ne quis capiat magistratum neve sit in senatu minor
annorum triginta. Eadem lege conprehensum est ut qui
ceperint magistratum sint in senatu. Secutum est dein 2
edictum divi Augusti, quo permisit minores magistratus ab
annis duobus et viginti capere. Quaeritur ergo an qui 3
minor triginta annorum gessit magistratus possit a censoribus in senatum legi, et si potest, an ii quoque qui non
gesserint possint per eandem interpretationem ab ea aetate
senatores legi a qua illis magistratum gerere permissum
est; quod alioqui factitatum adhuc et esse necessarium
dicitur, quia sit aliquanto melius honestorum hominum
liberos quam e plebe in curiam admitti. Ego a destinatis 4
censoribus quid sentirem interrogatus, eos quidem qui
minores triginta annis gessissent magistratum putabam
posse in senatum et secundum edictum Augusti et secundum legem Pompeiam legi, quoniam Augustus gerere
magistratus minoribus annis triginta permisisset, lex senatorem esse voluisset qui gessisset magistratum. De iis 5
autem qui non gessissent, quamvis essent aetatis eiusdem
cuius illi quibus gerere permissum est, haesitabam; per
quod effectum est ut te, domine, consulerem quid observari velles. Capita legis, tum edictum Augusti litteris
subieci.

LXXX. [LXXXIV.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

Interpretationi tuae, mi Secunde carissime, adsentio.
Existimo hactenus edicto divi Augusti novatam esse legem
Pompeiam ut magistratum quidem capere possent ii qui
non minores duorum et viginti annorum essent, et qui
cepissent, in senatum cuiusque civitatis pervenirent. Ceterum non capto magistratu eos qui minores triginta anno-

rum sint, quia magistratum capere possint, in curiam etiam loci cuiusque non existimo legi posse.

LXXXI. [LXXXV.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

1 Cum Prusae ad Olympum, domine, publicis negotiis intra hospitium eodem die exiturus vacarem, Asclepiades magistratus indicavit appellatum me a Claudio Eumolpo. Cum Cocceianus Dion in bule adsignari civitati opus cuius curam egerat vellet, tum Eumolpus adsistens Flavio Archippo dixit exigendam esse a Dione rationem operis ante quam rei publicae traderetur, quod aliter fecisset ac debu-
2 isset. Adiecit etiam esse in aede positam tuam statuam et corpora sepultorum, uxoris Dionis et filii, postulavitque
3 ut cognoscerem pro tribunali. Quod cum ego me protinus facturum dilaturumque profectionem dixissem, ut longiorem diem ad instruendam causam darem utque in
4 alia civitate cognoscerem petiit. Ego me auditurum Nicaeae respondi. Ubi *cum* consedissem cogniturus, idem Eumolpus, tamquam [si] adhuc parum instructus, dilationem petere coepit: contra Dion ut audiretur exi-
5 gere. Dicta sunt utrimque multa, etiam de causa. Ego cum dandam dilationem et *te* consulendum existimarem in re ad exemplum pertinenti, dixi utrique parti ut postulationum suarum libellos darent. Volebam enim te ipsorum potissimum verbis ea quae erant proposita cognoscere. Et Dion quidem se daturum dixit: [et] Eumolpus respondit conplexurum se libello quae rei publicae peteret,
6 ceterum quod ad sepultos pertineret, non accusatorem se sed advocatum Flavii Archippi, cuius mandata pertulisset. Archippus, cui Eumolpus sicut Prusiade adsistebat, dixit se libellum daturum. Ita nec Eumolpus nec Archippus quam plurimis diebus expectatis adhuc mihi libellos dede-
7 runt: Dion dedit, quem huic epistulae iunxi. Ipse in re praesenti fui et vidi tuam quoque statuam in bibliotheca positam: id autem in quo dicuntur sepulti filius et uxor

Dionis in area conlocatum, quae porticibus includitur.
Te, domine, rogo ut me in hoc praecipue genere cogni- 8
tionis regere digneris, cum alioqui magna sit expectatio,
ut necesse est in ea re quae et in confessum venit et
exemplis defenditur.

LXXXII. [LXXXVI.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

Potuisti non haerere, mi Secunde carissime, circa id de 1
quo me consulendum existimasti, cum propositum meum
optime nosses non ex metu nec terrore hominum aut crimi-
nibus maiestatis reverentiam nomini meo adquiri. Omissa 2
ergo ea quaestione, quam non admitterem, etiam si exem-
plis adiuvaretur, ratio totius operis effecti sub cura [tua]
Cocceiani Dionis excutiatur, cum et utilitas civitatis exigat
nec aut recuset Dion aut debeat recusare.

XCII. [XCIII.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

Amisenorum civitas libera et foederata beneficio in-
dulgentiae tuae legibus suis utitur. In hac datum mihi
libellum ad eranos pertinentem his litteris subieci, ut tu,
domine, dispiceres quid et quatenus aut permittendum
aut prohibendum putares.

XCIII. [XCIV.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

Amisenos, quorum libellum epistulae tuae iunxeras, si
legibus istorum, quibus de officio foederis utuntur, conces-
sum est eranum habere, possumus quo minus habeant non
inpedire, eo facilius, si tali conlatione non ad turbas et ad
inlicitos coetus sed ad sustinendam tenuiorum inopiam
utuntur. In ceteris civitatibus, quae nostro iure obstrictae
sunt, res huiusmodi prohibenda est.

XCVI. [XCVII.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

1 Sollemne est mihi, domine, omnia de quibus dubito ad te referre. Quis enim potest melius vel cunctationem meam regere vel ignorantiam extruere? Cognitionibus de Christianis interfui numquam: ideo nescio quid et 2 quatenus aut puniri soleat aut quaeri. Nec mediocriter haesitavi sitne aliquod discrimen aetatum an quamlibet teneri nihil a robustioribus differant, detur paenitentiae venia an ei qui omnino Christianus fuit desisse non prosit, nomen ipsum, si flagitiis careat, an flagitia cohaerentia nomini puniantur. Interim *in* iis qui ad me tamquam 3 Christiani deferebantur hunc sum secutus modum. Interrogavi ipsos an essent Christiani. Confitentes iterum ac tertio interrogavi, supplicium minatus: perseverantes duci iussi. Neque enim dubitabam, qualecumque esset quod faterentur, pertinaciam certe et inflexibilem obstinationem 4 debere puniri. Fuerunt alii similis amentiae quos, quia cives Romani erant, adnotavi in urbem remittendos. Mox ipso tractatu, ut fieri solet, diffundente se crimine plures 5 species inciderunt. Propositus est libellus sine auctore multorum nomina continens. Qui negabant esse se Christianos aut fuisse, cum praeeunte me deos appellarent et imagini tuae, quam propter hoc iusseram cum simulacris numinum adferri, ture ac vino supplicarent, praeterea male dicerent Christo, quorum nihil posse cogi dicuntur qui 6 sunt re vera Christiani, dimittendos esse putavi. Alii ab indice nominati esse se Christianos dixerunt et mox negaverunt; fuisse quidem, sed desisse, quidam ante plures annos, non nemo etiam ante viginti quoque. Omnes et imaginem tuam deorumque simulacra venerati sunt [ii] 7 et Christo male dixerunt. Adfirmabant autem hanc fuisse summam vel culpae suae vel erroris, quod essent soliti stato die ante lucem convenire carmenque Christo quasi deo dicere secum invicem, seque sacramento non in scelus aliquod obstringere, sed ne furta, ne latrocinia, ne adulteria committerent, ne fidem fallerent, ne depositum

appellati abnegarent: quibus peractis morem sibi discedendi fuisse, rursusque ad capiendum cibum, promiscuum tamen et innoxium; quod ipsum facere desisse post edictum meum, quo secundum mandata tua hetaerias esse vetueram. Quo magis necessarium credidi ex duabus 8
ancillis, quae ministrae dicebantur, quid esset veri et per tormenta quaerere. Nihil aliud inveni quam superstitionem pravam inmodicam. Ideo dilata cognitione ad consulendum te decucurri. Visa est enim mihi res digna 9
consultatione, maxime propter periclitantium numerum. Multi enim omnis aetatis, omnis ordinis, utriusque sexus etiam, vocantur in periculum et vocabuntur. Neque civitates tantum sed vicos etiam atque agros superstitionis istius contagio pervagata est; quae videtur sisti et corrigi posse. Certe satis constat prope iam desolata templa 10
coepisse celebrari et sacra sollemnia diu intermissa repeti pastumque venire victimarum, cuius adhuc rarissimus emptor inveniebatur. Ex quo facile est opinari quae turba hominum emendari possit, si sit paenitentiae locus.

XCVII. [XCVIII.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

Actum quem debuisti, mi Secunde, in excutiendis causis 1
eorum qui Christiani ad te delati fuerant secutus es. Neque enim in universum aliquid quod quasi certam formam habeat constitui potest. Conquirendi non sunt: si defe- 2
rantur et arguantur, puniendi sunt, ita tamen ut qui negaverit se Christianum esse idque re ipsa manifestum fecerit, id est supplicando diis nostris, quamvis suspectus in praeteritum, veniam ex paenitentia inpetret. Sine auctore vero propositi libelli *in* nullo crimine locum habere debent. Nam et pessimi exempli nec nostri saeculi est.

CVI. [CVII.]

C. PLINIUS TRAIANO IMPERATORI.

Rogatus, domine, a P. Attio Aquila, centurione cohortis sextae equestris, ut mitterem tibi libellum per quem indulgentiam pro statu filiae suae inplorat, durum putavi negare, cum scirem quantam soleres militum precibus patientiam humanitatemque praestare.

CVII. [CVIII.]

TRAIANUS PLINIO S.

Libellum P. Attii Aquilae, centurionis cohortis sextae equestris, quem mihi misisti, legi: cuius precibus motus dedi filiae eius civitatem Romanam. Libellum rescripti quem illi redderes misi tibi.

NOTES.

BOOK FIRST.

V.

LAW COURTS UNDER DOMITIAN.

C. Plinius Voconio Romano suo S(alutem dicit).

1. **M. (Aquilio) Regulo.** As a *delator* under Nero and a secret spy of Domitian he had incurred odium which threatened to overwhelm him at the accession of Nerva. This letter was written in A. D. 96, very soon after the events described (before Mauricus could return from exile. § 16).

2. **(L. Junii) Aruleni Rustici.** The true stoicism of a man like Rusticus was disfigured by a mannerism or cant peculiar to the age and sect, which exposed him to the reproach of aping austerity. A wound in the forehead, received when he bore an embassy from Vitellius to the troops of Cerealis, was styled "a brand." See Tac. Histt. III. 80, where the amusing side of stoical pretensions is given in the case of Musonius Rufus. Histt. III. 81.

3. **"Quid tibi cum meis mortuis?"** "Why can you not leave my dead men in peace?" Carus had ruined Senecio to please Domitian, but could not understand the personal spite which assailed the dead. **M. Licinius Crassus Frugi** and **Q. Sulpicius Camerinus** were the victims of Regulus.

4. **Non adhibuerat.** "Had not invited me." Lacking the printing press, Asinius Pollio invented the plan of publishing works by reading them aloud to as many friends as he could gather at his house. Poorer authors hired a hall, or were accommodated at the house of a patron. Friends were invited by word of mouth, or by tickets (*codicilli*) containing the name of the reader, with hour, place, and subject. Pliny was especially fond of the *recitationes* for his own

works, and sedulously attended those of friends, but the duty was usually considered irksome. Cf. I. 13, NN. —— **centumviros.** A body of jurors, consisting, in Pliny's time, of one hundred and eighty men. They had cognizance in cases of inheritance, guardianship, and debts. They were assembled and directed by the *decemviri stlitibus judicandis* (I. 23, 2, N.) under the presidence of one of the praetors, and had become the most influential tribunal at Rome. They met in the *Basilica Julia* (II. 14, 4, N.), and usually acted in four bodies, but assembled in full council for important cases. It was then called a *judicium quadruplex*. On the present occasion Pliny appeared before them as counsel for the defence.

5. Ecce tibi Regulus. "This is a specimen of Regulus." He tries to intimidate Pliny by obliging him to praise the emperor's enemy. Pliny parries with impromptu adroitness which appeared to him an inspiration (*deos adfuisse*).

6. "Solebant testes — interrogari." The imperfect has an ironical force; "it was once the custom." —— **pietate.** "Loyalty" to the emperor, who, as *pater patriae*, claimed filial affection from his subjects.

7. ne interrogare quidem fas puto. Pliny turns the tables by implying that it is treasonable in Regulus to stir up a case decided by the emperor's authority.

8. apprehendit. "Grasps by the hand;" metaphorically, of urgent entreaty. —— **[Vestricium] Spurinnam.**

9. porticum Liviae. A quadrangular edifice near the baths of Titus on the Esquiline. Augustus erected it B.C. 14 on the site of Vedius Pollio's house. Nero removed it when he built his Golden House, but Domitian restored it, and Trajan held court there. The poorer Romans had inferior lodgings, and spent the greater part of the day abroad. It was a favorite act of munificence to erect public porticos, often adorned with statues and frescos, for the benefit of loungers, rich and poor.

10. Dispicies. "You will decide upon reflection."

11. in praetoris officio. "In attendance upon the praetor." When a magistrate entered upon office, he offered sacrifice and vows to Jupiter at the Capitol. His most influential friends considered it their duty (*officium*) to attend this inauguration, and it was customary to present them with remembrances of the occasion; *persecutio* expresses the unabashed persistence of Regulus. —— **"Satrius Rufus,"** etc.

By excepting Rufus, Regulus had insinuated the unbecoming vanity of Pliny in attempting to rival Cicero, and in disdaining his contemporaries.

15. "ut mihi — servarem." "To leave myself free to act as I chose;" *venit* is colloquial for *veniret*, Roby, 1462, A. & G. 276, c. —— **δυσκαθαίρετον.** "Hard to put down." —— **curatur.** "Courted."

16. ratio constabit. *Ratio constare* means first, to make the accounts in books balance; second, to make *pros* and *cons* balance in an argument; third, as here, to make up one's mind after reflection.

VI.

HUNTING AND WRITING.

1. quem nosti. Pliny appears to have been small and feeble, but dexterous and quick-sighted. Cf. II. 11, 15.

3. pugillares. A memorandum-book, with leaves of wax-covered wood, about four inches long. The writing was done with a stylus of pointed metal. —— **montibus — inerrare.** This shows that he is writing from his Tuscan villa, where there was good hunting in the mountains (V. 6, 8) rather than from the pine wood of Laurentum.

IX.

A COMPARISON OF CITY LIFE AND ENGAGEMENTS WITH COUNTRY LIFE AND STUDY.

Cf. Hor. Epp. I. 10; II. 2, 65.

1. constare videatur. Accounts seem to balance. Our days and hours "*pereunt et imputantur;*" we balance our opportunities against our performances. At the end of a day in the city a man contents his mind with the remembrance of busy action; but, upon reviewing a longer period, the emptiness of formal duties and the aimlessness of the life occur to him.

2. officio togae virilis. When a boy of fifteen celebrated his majority, he assumed the toga of manhood in the presence of his friends, who escorted him to the Forum and Capitol. Betrothals and weddings were attended by family friends. A testator selected seven of his most influential friends to witness the will, and celebrated the occasion with an entertainment. *Advocatio* was attendance upon an

acquaintance who was involved in a suit, assisting him with advice and one's presence. In difficult family questions it was customary to appeal to a *consilium* of intimate friends, whose advice was desired.

3. frigidis rebus. "Unprofitable occupations." Cf. Hor. Epp. I. 3, 26, "*frigida curarum fomenta.*" The Greeks used ψυχρὸς in the same sense.

4. Laurentino meo (praedio). Described in II. 17. See the occupations of a day in the country described. III. 1.

6. o mare, o litus. The shore adjoining Pliny's villa was most agreeable. II. 17, §§ 12, 27. —— **μουσεῖον.** The academy of the Ptolemies at Alexandria was named the Museum (home of the muses). It contained libraries, collections, lecture-rooms, porticos, and all that might conduce to study and reflection.

7. Atilius [Crescens].

8. satius est — otiosum esse quam nihil agere. Scipio Africanus Major used to say "nunquam se minus otiosum esse quam cum otiosus, nec minus solum quam cum solus esset." Cic. Off. III. 1. "Quorundam non otiosa vita est dicenda, sed desidiosa occupatio." Sen. de Brev. Vit. 11.

XIII.

RECITATIONES.

1. mense Aprili. Before the law-term was over, when people went out of town for the summer. The pertinacity of literary men who kept up their *recitationes* (I. 5, 4. N.) in August would drive even Umbricius from the city. Juv. III. 9.

2. stationibus. Lounging-places under the porticos where people met to gossip (*fabulis*). Sometimes shops near the forum would be hired for the purpose by clubs (Suet. Ner. 37). Men who felt obliged to attend a friend's *recitatio* would sit in the nearest *statio* until a slave announced that the reading was nearly over, and then saunter into the hall.

3. audisset clamorem. On the noisy Italian applause, see Pliny's Panegyricus, LXXIII. "Inde resultantia vocibus tecta, nihilque tantis clamoribus satis clausum." —— **[Servilium] Nonianum.**

4. queritur — perdidisse. Such an idler, says Pliny, complains that he has wasted a day, because, for once, he has employed it usefully.

6. non auditor fuisse sed creditor. Horace (Epp. I. 19, 39) calls himself *nobilium scriptorum auditor et ultor.*

XV.

1. ad assem impendium reddes. Pliny jocosely accuses his friend, who had broken an engagement to dine with him, declaring that he shall hold him to account for every farthing's worth of good things which are wasted; and proceeds to describe them, mentioning the simplest dishes which composed a Roman salad dinner. Cf. Hor. Epp. I. 5, 2. "Nec modica coenare times olus omne patella."

2. lactucae singulae. He enumerates how many objects of each kind of food were provided apiece. Apparently, they were to dine alone. —— **mulso.** Wine and honey, cooled in snow, which was used in Italy rather than ice, on account of the high mountains and warm climate.

3. ostrea, vulvas, echinos. Expensive luxuries. —— **Gaditanas.** Dancing girls from Cadiz, who performed a sort of fandango.

XXIII.

SHALL A TRIBUNUS PLEBIS (A. D. 100) PRACTISE LAW?

1. in tribunatu. In B. C. 23 Augustus assumed the *tribunicia potestas*, as a token that he represented the Roman people, and this power was regularly taken by each of his successors. It resembled the ordinary right of tribunes of the people, by making the emperor's person inviolable, and giving him a veto in all state transactions; but it differed from it in extending to all quarters of the world, being held for life, and rendering the holder, as representative of the *populus Romanus*, supreme court of appeal in all capital cases. The ten regular tribunes continued to be annually elected, but, as their veto was practically useless when it conflicted with the emperor's will, they became political figure-heads. Theoretically, they were able to veto (*intercedere*), and they sometimes exercised the right (VI. 8, 3; Tac. Ann. I. 77, VI. 47) or tried to exercise it (IX. 13, 19) in personal matters, but not in measures of importance (Tac. Ann. XVI. 26). They still were inviolable during office, and certain tokens of respect were paid them. Their only distinction in dress was a peculiar cloak (Spart. Hadr. 3), but they had especial seats in the *curia* and theatre.

2. cum tribunus essem. In 91. Under the empire a young man's political career advanced by defined steps and an appointed appren-

ticeship. He must first hold one of the subordinate offices of the *vigintiviratus*, *i.e.* be *triumvir capitalis* (police magistrate), *triumvir monetalis* (mint master), *quattuorvir viarum curandarum* (street commissioner), or *decemvir stlitibus judicandis* (praetor's assistant in forming panels of juries and questioning witnesses). To these magistracies he was eligible at the age of twenty. According to the *lex annalis* he might be quaestor at twenty-five, and thereupon be admitted by the emperor to the senate; aedile, or tribune of the people (these offices were exchangeable in the career of honors), at twenty-seven; praetor at thirty, and consul at forty-two. Magistrates were nominally elected by the senate, though the large nominating power of the emperor gave him practical control of the matter. Enough power was left to the senate, however, especially under liberal princes like Trajan, to make the canvass and elections exciting business. —— **silentium clepsydra indici.** The clepsydra was a spherical vessel of water, which ran like a sand-glass; they ordinarily lasted a third of an hour. In Pliny's time, six hours were allowed for the accusation and nine for the defence in impeachments before the senate (IV. 9, 9). Before the *centumviri* (I. 5, 4, N.) the time was much shorter, being a question of a few *clepsydrae*. It was regulated by the senate or *centumviri* in each case, who could vote more time if they pleased.

3. ejurato magistratu. "Having abdicated." At the end of his term a magistrate took an oath that he had acted legally and rightfully.

5. ut perferatur. *Per* is intensive. You must decide upon your course, and then maintain it consistently until the end.

BOOK SECOND.

I.

LIFE AND DEATH OF VERGINIUS RUFUS.

1. publicum funus. Voted by the senate, who paid the expenses from the treasury, and elected one of their own members to deliver the oration (§ 6: Quint. III. 7, 1). It was called a *funus censorium*, because, in republican times, the censors had charge of it. —— **gloriae**

suae supervixit. "He lived to enjoy his fame" from A. D. 68 (when he declined the empire) to 97.

3. Caesares. Galba had regarded him with concealed suspicion and coolness; it is natural to suppose that Domitian hated so excellent a man. Nerva showed his appreciation of him by making him the colleague of his own consulship in 97.

5. acturus principi gratias. The consul (the first one, except in case the emperor held the consulship), whether *ordinarius* or *suffectus* (II. 11, 19, N.), delivered a eulogy of the emperor before him in the *curia*, on the first day of his office. —— **sequitur colligitque.** The *liber* (a scroll) rolled away from him, so that he had to follow it and try to wrap it up; *per* = upon.

6. laudator eloquentissimus. Cf. II. 11, 17. "Respondit Cornelius Tacitus eloquentissime, et, quod eximium orationi ejus inest, σεμνῶς"

8. mihi tutor relictus. Cf. Life of Pliny. A *tutor* was guardian of an infant's property and person; *curator*, a trustee of property. —— **suffragio** implies support and influence as well as vote. —— **ad omnes honores meos.** I. 5, 11, N. —— **illo die,** etc. Under the republic, the four great *collegia* of priests (II. 11, 13, N.) filled their own vacancies. When the emperor became *pontifex maximus ex officio*, he assumed the nominating power, or *congé d'élire*. It seems, however, that on a certain day of the year the members of the *collegia* nominated those whom they considered the worthiest candidates for the next vacancy, and these suffrages often determined the emperor's action.

9. quinqueviros. The treasury had been exhausted by Domitian; Nerva desired the senate to nominate a committee of five to reform and superintend the finances.

III.

ISAEUS, THE ASSYRIAN RHETORICIAN.

2. poscit controversias plures. Isaeus professed to speak quite extemporaneously. He, therefore, requested his different auditors to propose subjects for discussion, and then select one of those proposed (this avoided suspicion of collusion with confederates in the audience); he often allowed them to decide whether he should maintain the affirmative or negative of the question. In spite of these precautions, Phi-

lostratus (I. 20. 2) said that Isaeus palmed off studied compositions as improvisations. —— **amicitur.** "Arranges his gown." This would be natural and necessary with the cumbrous and statuesque folds of an oriental gown. (Isaeus as an alien had no right to the *toga*. IV. 11, 3, N.) It is the middle voice. —— **multa lectio — multa scriptio.** His extempore ability proved his perfect training.

3. colligit fortiter. "Recapitulates forcibly." —— **ἐνθυμήματα** differ from perfect syllogisms by suppressing the major proposition; *effecti* = *elaborati.*

4. ἕξιν. "Condition;" used in the Greek of the mind as well as the body, — such perfect readiness.

5. scholasticus. A man of books and of the lecture-room, who has never employed his rhetoric in the law-court.

8. viderat. A. & G., 336, *b.* —— **Ἀφιλόκαλον.** Without sense of the beautiful.

10. τί δὲ κ.τ.λ. "What if you had heard the creature himself." The early editions added the explanatory gloss *τὰ αὐτοῦ ῥήματα βοῶντος*, "bellowing his own words." Indeed, Aeschines said they were not *ῥήματα* but *θαύματα*, "portenta" as Cicero translates it. Altogether, he tried to give an idea of Demosthenes' superhuman force, which he himself, *λαμπροφωνότατος* as he was, could not reproduce. The open-air practice of the ancients required powers of body and voice unknown in modern oratory.

XI.

IMPEACHMENT OF MARIUS PRISCUS.

1. in senatu. All senators were judged by their peers; and the senate was tribunal for state trials (treason, peculation, etc.) It also had cognizance of injuries done to senators.

2. accusantibus Afris, sc. **repetundarum.** [*Pecuniae*] *repetu*[*e*]*ndae* was the technical name for a provincial governor's extortion and peculation. Under the empire it was punished by a fine amounting to the sum wrongfully received, and by *relegatio.* This exiled the criminal from Italy, expelled him from the senate, but did not deprive him of his fortune or citizenship. When the governor's wrong-doing extended to violence against the persons of citizens, the punishment might be increased (Tac. Ann. XIV. 28) to a severer exile (sometimes called *deportatio*). In this case the criminal was carried in chains to an island

of confinement, and lost citizenship and property. Marius deserved, but escaped, the severer penalty (Juv. I. 49). —— **judices petiit.** *i.e.* he acknowledged his pecuniary liability and asked to have the costs estimated by a committee of the senate; hoping in this way to escape exile. —— **addesse — jussi.** In state trials the prosecutor acted by vote of the senate (VI. 29, 7) without any reward; and Pliny followed the ancient habit of refusing pay for legal services in any court (V. 4, 2, N.). In the present instance he pleaded his engagements as *praefectus aerarii Saturni*, § 19 N., but was overruled and obliged to serve.

3. repetundarum legem. The *Lex Julia*, passed under the first consulship of Julius Caesar, B.C. 59, merely imposed the fine and degradation from the senate; the exile seems to have depended upon a *senatus consultum* in each instance, and to have been regulated by custom only.

5. consul designatus. The senate had no system of moving and seconding. To bring a subject before the house, it must be put (*relatum*) by the presiding consul (they occupied the chair on alternate days, but both occupied the *tribunal* in the senate house). The consul was not obliged to put (*referre*) every question proposed by an individual senator. When the question had been put, the senators were asked their opinions (*sententiae*) individually, beginning with the *consules designati* from motives of courtesy, as they might be required during office to execute the provisions of the *consultum*; next followed the *consulares*, *praetorii*, and others, according to their official rank. Each in his turn (*locus sententiae*) might not only speak to the question, but introduce new subjects of his own (IX. 13, 9). When the individual opinions had been taken in this way, the final vote was given by acclamation (if there seemed to be practical unanimity); by division (*discessio*, the senators assembling on opposite sides of the *curia*), or by calling the roll for ayes and noes. The result of the *relatio* (called an *auctoritas senatus*) was then submitted to the emperor, and, if approved, ratified by the senate and sent to the *tabularium* (archive chamber, § 19 N.), where it became a binding *senatus consultum* when finally engraved on brass tablets. A practical difficulty (referred to in VIII. 14) arose when the senate was divided between more than two *sententiae*. —— **evocandos.** It was customary to allow six months or more, in order to collect testimony from distant provinces. Consequently, the case must have been begun in the sum-

mer of 99 A. D., as it is concluded in January, 100, Trajan and Frontinus being consuls, Pliny and Cornutus *consules designati* to begin office September 1.

8. trecentis milibus, sc. **sestertiorum,** $12,000; **exsilium** from Africa, this being in the proconsul's power; **ultimam poenam,** death, inflicted without much consideration on those who were not Roman citizens. —— **septingentis milibus,** $28,000; **in metallum,** public quarries (Numidian marble ?) worked by convict labor.

9. jure senatorio. Apparently any senator might demand a postponement until the persons accused were present. Doering refers to the case of Cato's filibustering in Caesar's consulship (VIII. 14, 6, N.), but Gellius (IV. 10) mentions the matter in a way which shows that such action was no longer possible in his day.

10. in proximum senatum. Augustus (Suet. Aug. 35) appointed the regular meetings of the senate twice a month, on the Kalends and Ides. On whatever day this session occurred, it was not on New Year's day, when it was not customary to consider unlucky or mournful questions. —— **senatorum frequentia.** The senate numbered about six hundred; four hundred was a quorum. Augustus, to interest young men in politics, allowed the sons of *equites illustres* (with senatorial fortunes of $48,000) and senators to assume the *latus clavus* (broad purple stripe which distinguished the tunic of senators) and to attend meetings of the senate before holding the quaestorship (I. 23, 2, N.), but not to vote or speak. It appears from the following passage that other auditors were sometimes admitted to the senate-house in Trajan's time.

12. stabat. Senators had their places assigned by rank (*consulares*, etc.), wore a peculiar dress in certain offices (I. 23, 1, N.), and the insignia of priestly offices. On this occasion Marius appeared at the bar as a criminal and no longer a senator, having lost his rank by sentence of the *judices*. § 20, N.

13. septemvir epulonum. A guild of three (afterwards increased to seven) priests was appointed in B. C. 196, to take charge of the sacred feasts. They were called *septemviri epulones*, and formed one of the great *collegia*. The others were the sixteen *pontifices*, the sixteen *augures*, and the *quindecimviri* who had charge of the Sibylline books. These *collegia* were under the charge of, and their members appointed by (II. 1, 8, N.), the emperor as *pontifex maximus*. The priesthood was not only an honor, but accompanied by revenues, forming rich preferments in the emperor's hands. It was a life office.

14. clepsydris. I. 23, 2, N.

16. actio. The speech for the defence; *nisi ut* = "without being."

17. σεμνῶς = "with dignity."

19. consul designatus. Throughout the imperial period, the *consules ordinarii* who began office on January 1, and whose names dated the year, were succeeded at various months (there was no uniform rule) by *consules suffecti.* In the present year (A. D. 100) Trajan himself held his third consulship, remaining in office until September 1. His colleagues and *suffecti* are as follows: —

Jan. 1. Imp. Caes. Nerva Trajanus Aug. III.: Sex. Julius Frontinus III.
March 1. Imp. Caes. Nerva Trajanus Aug. III.: M. Julius Fronto III.
Sept. 1. C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus: C. Julius Cornutus Tertullus.
Nov. 1. Ti. Julius Ferox: Q. Acutius Nerva.
Dec. 1.(?) L. Roscius Aelianus: Ti. Claudius Sacerdos.

aerario sc. **Saturni.** The public treasury to which confiscated estates belonged. Its vaults, together with the *tabularium* or archive chamber, were in the substructions of the Capitol, connected with the office in the temple of Saturn (still standing), near its base. The control of the *aerarium* was given by Trajan to two *praefecti* of praetorian rank, with a term of two years (Pliny was one of the present incumbents). They controlled the moneys, and had full powers to decide cases arising between the government and individuals. —— **Africa.** A provincial's banishment was from his own province as well as from Italy.

20. repetundarum poenae. This had been already incurred by submission to the decision of the *judices*, § 2, N.

23. λειτούργιον **non leve.** "A difficult question." —— **legatus.** A senatorial proconsul had three or four *legati* of praetorian rank, who controlled the details of government. —— **in ordine.** "Before the *decuriones.*" Provincial cities had now generally adopted the well-tested organization of Roman *coloniae* and *municipia* (the distinction between which was little more than nominal after A. D. 14, when Tiberius stopped the national *comitia*, at which citizens of *coloniae* had previously been entitled to vote). The officers were *duumviri juri dicundo* (local consuls and judges, called στράτηγοι in Greek towns), two aediles (προάγοροι), and two quaestors (ἔκδικοι). These officers were chosen annually by popular elections, illustrated by election notices preserved at Pompeii. Once in five years two *quinquennales* or

local censors were appointed, who made up the senate (consisting of a hundred *decuriones*) by filling vacancies with ex-magistrates, or townsmen of prescribed age and fortune (100,000 HS. at Comum). The *decuriones* were called the *ordo* of their place, and the town-hall a *curia*. To the list of active members were added the names of honorary members or *patroni*, usually senators or equites residing at Rome. In African towns the *duumviri* were called *suffetes*. Leptis was a *civitas libera*. T. 92, N. —— **unguentarii.** "Perfume money."

XII.

CONTINUATION OF THE LAST.

1. circumcisum — et adrasum. "Has been pared down." Pliny is displeased with the mildness of the penalties.

2. consulum designatorum. II. 11, 5 and 19 NN. —— **sortitione provinciae.** The provinces were placed under the command of the emperor when they required the presence of a part of the regular army, and these were governed by his *legati*, appointed by him, responsible to him, and holding office during his pleasure. They were usually of consular rank, and are called sometimes *legati consulares*, to distinguish them from the *legati praetorii* of single legions; at others, *legati pro praetore*, to distinguish them from the proconsuls of senatorial provinces. Subordinate imperial provinces (Noricum, Judaea, the Mauretaniae, etc.) were administered by equestrian *procuratores*. III. 5, 16, N. The other provinces (including Asia and Africa) were administered by the senate, which appointed its proconsuls for one year, and divided the provinces by lot (*sors*) among consulars and praetorians (for there were certain praetorian proconsulships). These were the crowning dignities of a senator's life, and from such allotment Hostilius Firminus was to be excluded. On account of the immediate responsibility and longer term of *legati Caesaris* (proconsuls being only amenable to a tedious *judicium repetundarum*) provinces sometimes petitioned to be transferred from senate to emperor. In other cases (Achaia and Bithynia [see Index] under Trajan), an especial imperial legatus would be despatched with extraordinary powers to quiet and organize a troublesome senatorial province.

4. in legatione. II. 11, 23, N. —— **sordium.** "Dishonest gains."

XIII.

INTRODUCING VOCONIUS ROMANUS.

2. exercitum amplissimum. See INDEX. —— **beneficiorum larga materia.** Centurions in the army were appointed from the ranks for good conduct, or commissioned by the *legatus* on recommendation. Each legion had also six *tribuni militum*, corresponding in rank to colonel. Instead of commanding one sixth of the six thousand men, the tribunes were associated with each other in the charge of the whole number. They were often young men of good families, who held the position instead of the *vigintiviratus* (I. 23, 2, N.) before the quaestorship. They received their commission from the emperor, but probably in consequence of a recommendation from the general under whom they were to serve. When the tribuneship was only desired as a step in political advancement, it was granted as a favor for a nominal period of six months. Such tribuneships are requested of provincial governors by Pliny for his friends. If a young man intended to make the army his profession, he began as *praefectus* of an auxiliary cohort; then of an *ala* of cavalry (III. 5, 3, N.), and afterwards became *tribunus*, which gave senatorial rank, the right to *latus clavus* (II. 11, 10, N.) and gold ring, and a salary of 25,000 HS.; $1,000.

4. judicium. "Quam recte et salubriter de honestate, felicitate, officio, judicent illius provinciae homines." — Gierig. The Romans distinguished the gravity of the Spaniards from the levity of the Gauls.

5. Flamen. In order to establish a bond of connection between Rome and the provinces, and to make loyalty fashionable, temples to Augustus were erected at Tarraco in Spain, Lugdunum in Gaul, and Colonia Agrippinensis in Germany. The *flamines* were selected from the noblest families of the respective provinces. We know that at Lugdunum there was a special image of each Gallic tribe around the central altar, and each one was probably represented by a flamen.

7. Musas ipsas. "In comoedia maxime claudicamus, licet Varro *Musas*, Aelii Stilonis sententia, *Plautino* dicat *sermone locuturas fuisse, si Latine loqui vellent.*" Quint. Inst. Or. I. 99.

8. jus trium liberorum. The Romans considered marriage a burdensome relation. To avoid immorality, Augustus introduced much legislation on the subject, summed up in the *lex Papia Poppaea*, A. D. 9, which provided in general as follows: Unmarried persons,

between twenty and sixty years of age, were incapable of receiving a legacy; childless married persons could only receive one half of the amount bequeathed. Persons with children were preferred to the childless in elections, and the fathers of three or more children were exempted from certain duties, e. g. acting as *tutor* or *curator* (II. 1, 8, N.). The *jus trium liberorum* was highly prized, and rarely granted to persons who had not actually complied with the provisions of the law. It was in the emperor's gift.

XIV.

THE CENTUMVIRAL COURT.

1. centumviralibus causis. I. 5, 4, N.

2. ad declamandum. Used contemptuously. Boys came from school to the court, to practise their declamation.

4. Manceps. The audience is bought at so much a head. —— **in media Basilica.** The *Basilica Julia*, founded by Julius Cæsar on the northwest side of the *Forum Romanum*, and still extant in its lower part. It was built of the finest marbles, 333 × 159 feet in dimensions, surrounded by double aisles containing a central space of 270 × 51 feet. The *centumviri* usually sat in four divisions, in different parts of the court-house. The presiding officer in each court had his judgment-seat on a raised *tribunal* of marble; his *assessores*, or counsellors, were at his side; the *judices* (jurors, they acted in large panels of thirty-two or more) were arranged in a semicircle, also on the tribunal. In front were *subsellia* for the parties to the case, the advocates, and the spectators. Idle spectators have left their mark in scrawls and inscriptions traced on the marble pavement. The basilica was surrounded by galleries for spectators of rank. —— **sportulae** meant, originally, small baskets in which food was divided to clients of too low rank to be asked to the table of the master; then the provisions themselves, or money given in lieu of them. Such doles hired the applause. I. 13, 3, N.

> "Nos hominum divumque fidem clamore ciemus
> Quanto Faesidium laudat vocalis agentem
> Sportula." — Juv. XIII. 31–33. See Macleane's note.

5. ex judicio in judicium. From one division of the court to another. —— **σοφοκλεῖς.** From σοφῶς and καλεῖν, "to cry *bravo*."

—— **laudicoeni.** Men who applauded for a supper; perhaps a pun for *Laodiceni*.

6. nomenclatores. Wealthy Romans kept slaves whose business it was to remember their master's acquaintances, and to give him notice when there was occasion for a salutation. A *nomenclator*, being his master's attendant in the street, was young and well dressed. —— **qui nuper togas sumpserint.** I. 9, 2, N. —— **μεσόχορος.** The same as *κορυφαῖος*, the leader of the chorus in the theatre.

9. corrogaret. Inviting his friends as to a *recitatio*. I. 5, 4, N.

11. hoc artificium periit. "Our occupation 's gone;" there is no profit in learning to speak well.

12. fracta pronuntiatione. "Languishing accents;" an ironical description, taken from the language of the stage (cf. Tac. Ann. XIV. 20). Orators who produce such performances (*canticis*) naturally expect the affected applause (*teneris clamoribus*) of a theatre audience, and deserve a tambourine accompaniment.

13. plausus. The beating of hands was not allowed in the courtroom.

XVII.

A DESCRIPTION OF PLINY'S LAURENTINE VILLA.

1. opportunitatem loci. "The convenience of the place," in its neighborhood to Rome. —— **littoris spatium.** "The breadth of the beach," affording an agreeable walk. § 27.

2. Salvo jam et composito die. The business day ended at two o'clock, after which two hours' ride brought Pliny to his villa. —— **non una via.** The *via Ostiensis* still proceeds from Rome to Ostia on the left bank of the Tiber, a distance of seventeen Roman or sixteen English miles. Three miles from the gate the *via Laurentina* branched to the left. It retains its ancient pavement in part, and in part passes through such deep sand that it is not fitted for teams (*junctis*). Eleven miles from the gate another branch leaves the *via Ostiensis*, evidently at the same point as in Pliny's day, but the road strikes southward to Laurentum, without approaching Pliny's villa. Both roads which he mentions as the nearer approaches to his place were country ones, and unpaved. The level campagna is still filled with herds of half-wild cattle. Juvenal (I. 107) speaks of "Corvinus" leasing his place at Laurentum as a grazing farm. Nearer the sea

begins a thick pine wood, and in this is situated *Castel Fusano*, two miles from Ostia and five from Laurentum, on a spot which has fair claims to be considered that of Pliny's villa. A boundary-stone, found at the neighboring bridge, shows that it was in the Laurentine, not the Ostian, district. The deposits of the Tiber have now extended the shore a mile beyond the ancient limit. The *Portus* of Trajan, which is about as far north of Ostia as Castel Fusano is south of it, lies on the same line, in relation to the coast. The neighborhood of the sea renders the climate in winter much milder than that of the inland country. Rosemary (§ 14) grows abundantly.

4. usibus capax, etc. "Convenient, but not expensive to maintain." —— **atrium.** An entrance-hall fronted by a portico facing eastward and landward. Another portico behind it, shaped like the letter D, probably adjoined the atrium with its curved sides, while the flat side joined the *cavaedium*. The interior space was adorned with grass, etc.; the spaces between the pillars were fitted with glass windows. § 11, N. Martial (VIII. 68), in describing a friend's greenhouse, says that you looked in at the vines as through a crystal gem, and counted the clusters like pebbles under water. This could not refer to semi-opaque mica, as is generally understood with the term *specularia*. Seneca (Ep. 90) mentions "specularioruṃ usum, clarum transmittentium lumen," where *testa* seems to imply a substance like glass. Traces of glass have been found in windows at Herculaneum which proves its possible use as the luxury of a wealthy house twenty years before the date of this letter. The roof of the portico projected, to prevent a glare of light.

5. cavaedium. With a central *impluvium*, arranged like the atrium of a city house. In the city, real estate was too expensive to permit such suites. The *triclinium* or dining-room behind this was the limit of the house in this direction, and its large windows looked out upon the beach. The other apartments were arranged on the right and left, following the coast line, though they did not project quite as far seaward as the *triclinium*.

6. orientem, sc. **solem.** In all descriptions of Italian houses the sun takes a great part, being more relied upon for warmth than any artificial means.

7. angulus. This corner of green sward was protected by the buildings from the north and west winds; the south wind (the *turbidus*, *humidus*, *plumbeus Auster*), or *sirocco*, always brought rain and such lassitude as made exercise distasteful.

8. in apsida curvatum. With a semicircular bay pointing southward; the *armarium*, or book-case with closing doors, held Pliny's favorite, well-used volumes.

9. transitu interjacente. Between this library and the neighboring sleeping apartment intervened a passage, or *hypocaustum*, whose mosaic pavement was raised enough to be heated by warm air from an adjoining furnace, which also circulated through pipes in the walls. The air of the passage might thus be maintained at any temperature, and poured at will into the sleeping or reading room.

10. ex alio latere. We now return to the large *triclinium* (§ 5), and proceed northward into a maze of apartments and galleries, whose relative position cannot be guessed; *politissimum* means in good taste. —— **altitudine aestivum.** This *cubiculum* and its anteroom were light enough for coolness in summer, and were protected from winter winds. While actual sleeping-rooms were mere closets, designed to exclude light and sound (§ 22), other withdrawing rooms called *cubicula* were intended for study or repose, and provided with every comfort.

11. duo baptisteria. The cold-plunge basins for swimming were circular in shape, and half of each of them projected in a semicircular niche in the adjacent wall (*velut ejecta sinuantur*). The basins did not compare in size with those in public establishments (26 × 54 feet in the largest of the Pompeian baths), but were quite extensive enough, when you considered that the sea was at hand for swimming. —— **cohaeret calida piscina mirifice.** The warm pool was ingeniously arranged adjacent to the furnace, with windows (here again necessarily glazed; § 4, N.) through which you saw the sea. Seneca (Ep. 86) thus describes fashionable baths: "At nunc blattaria vocant balnea si qua non ita aptata sunt ut totius diei solem fenestris amplissimis recipiant; nisi et lavantur simul et colorantur (sunburned by the flood of light); nisi ex solio agros et maria prospiciunt." The words *vitro absconditur camera* in the same epistle refer to glass mosaic.

12. cenatio. Forming a third story of the tower, to command the view.

14. Gestatio. A shaded walk, in which the master was carried in a litter, or drove his horses for mild exercise; porticos were used for the same purpose. Juvenal (VII. 178) represents a man building his bath at an expense of $24,000, and his portico to drive in at as much more. "Can you expect a man to wait for exercise until the rain

stops, or to muddy his mules?" Such was Pliny's *cryptoporticus prope publici operis.* I. 5, 9, N., § 16.

15. vinea. A trellis covered with vines, under which the earth was kept pulverized, to allow barefoot exercise, which was considered wholesome; called an *ambulatio.* —— **vestibulum villae.** "The approach to the farm-house" which adjoined the master's residence. Cf. Becker's Gallus V.

16. cryptoporticus. In which the walls were solid, though pierced by windows (ordinary windows were, of course, closed with shutters and not glazed), instead of being replaced by columns. —— **alternis pauciores.** Ablative of degree of difference. Every other window was omitted on the land side.

17. xystus. A parterre, divided into flower-beds.

20. heliocaminus. A basking-room (III. 1, 8, N.); **alia,** sc. **fenestra.**

21 zotheca. Properly, a menagerie; hence, a *den,* or private room. —— **a pedibus, a tergo, a capite.** As one reclined on the couch.

22. andron. A dark passage, surrounding the inner chamber.

24. Saturnalibus. December 17th–19th, though the accompanying carnival really lasted until the 24th. Indulgent masters granted their slaves full freedom on the occasion, and friends were accustomed to exchange presents.

25. aqua salienti. No hills are near enough to the coast to allow aqueducts, or a head of water for fountains. Compare the frequent fountains described on the Tuscan estate. V. 6, 23 37. 40.

27. sive ipso litore utare. Walking on the beach. The sand would become dry and pulverized after a succession of sunny days; wet and hard when wave-washed.

29. nimis urbanus. "Too fond of the city."

XX.

WILL-HUNTING

1. Assem para. The *improvisatori* who related stories in the street were paid in small coin; **auream** was an epithet often applied to romances, as to the *Asinus Aureus* of Appuleius.

2. Pisonis, sc. **uxor.**

3. agitat digitos. The Romans computed on their fingers with singular dexterity, having a different value for every knuckle, and counting up to a hundred with the left hand alone. Cf. Juv. X. 249.

4. climatericum tempus. A critical period, which decided the future life, according to astrology. —— **haruspicem.** Beside the regular *haruspices*, who were organized by Claudius as a *collegium*, there were many private persons who told fortunes for pay. Umbricius (Juv. III. 43) disdained to be classed among them.

5. codicillos. Roman testaments were written on wax, and as this rendered them liable to erasure and forgery, the tablets were fastened with thread and sealed by seven witnesses (I. 9, 2, N.), in whose presence they were opened after the testator's death. *Heredes* were, in our language, executors and residuary legatees. Their duty was to arrange the estate, and to pay debts and legacies. *Codicilli* were small tablets containing especial provisions. If they were referred to in the will as already made or about to be made, the testimony of the will confirmed them; otherwise, they must have independent witnesses of their own. In this place the *codicilli* are the tablets on which the testatrix proposes to write. —— **6. in caput infelicis pueri detestatur.** The boy died soon after, to the great disturbance of Regulus. IV. 2.

> Si vero et pater est, "Comedam," inquit, "flebile nati
> Sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto."
>
> Juv. XIII. 84.

8. bona morte. "Nam fere quoties audisset (Augustus) cito ac nullo cruciatu defunctum quempiam, sibi et suis εὐθανασίαν similem (hoc enim et verbo uti solebat) precabatur." Suet. Aug. 99.

9. scholastica lege. Perhaps rhetoricians gave out subjects for declamations by threes; perhaps a personal joke referring to the school-days of Pliny and Calvisius. Forcellini turns it: "lege et more otiosorum hominum aliam insuper poscis."

10. pulcherrimas tunicas. Will-making was the occasion of a festival (I. 9, 2, N.), and the testatrix was richly dressed.

12. Ἀλλὰ τί διατείνομαι. "But why do I disturb myself?"

13. ex paupere et tenui. His father had been banished, and the family inheritance confiscated. —— **cum consuleret,** sc. **haruspicem; sescenties, $2,400,000; milies et ducenties, $4,800,000. Exta duplicia** probably means a liver with two heads.

14. improbissimum genus falsi. The most impudent kind of forgery is to bully the testator until he writes with his own hand what you dictate.

BOOK THIRD.

I.

THE DAILY LIFE OF VESTRICIUS SPURINNA.

1. distinctius. "More carefully arranged." —— **2. certus siderum cursus.** "Sed credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, ut essent qui terras tuerentur, quique caelestium ordinem contemplantes imitarentur eum vitae modo atque constantia." Cic. de Sen. 77.

4. mane lectulo continetur. Men in active life rose at extremely early hours (Pliny, Sr., at midnight, or one or two o'clock, A. M.; III. 5, 8), taking a siesta in the middle of the day. Only an old man like Spurinna would rest until eight. Horace remained until ten (Satt. I. 6, 122), but occupied himself by reading on his *lectulus*, which, with the Romans, was easy-chair as well as bed. Spurinna also seems to have been awake much earlier, but waits until eight to put on his shoes, which were not worn by one studying or supping on a couch. —— **ambulat millia passuum tria.** This was done by taking short turns in a *gestatio* (II. 17, 14, N.) while a slave read aloud. The curiously minute regulations of exercise, basking, bathing, and sleeping, which are here described, were characteristic of methodical Roman life. Seneca describes them (*Brev. Vit.* 12): "Nec illos quidem inter otiosos numeraveris qui sella se et lectica huc et illuc ferunt, et ad gestationum suarum (quasi deserere illas non liceat) horas occurrunt: quos quando lavari debeant, quando natare, quando coenare alius admonet: et usque eo nimio delicati animi languore solvuntur, ut per se scire non possint an esuriant."

7. lyrica doctissime. Fragments of four choriambic odes were published by Caspar Barthius in 1613. He professed to have found them in an old manuscript in which they were ascribed to "Vesprucius Spurinna." Their genuineness is generally contested. Whether

Barthius himself wrote them or not is unknown. Their subject is "de contemptu saeculi," and the ascetic tone would agree rather with a monkish writer than with such a cheerful veteran as Spurinna.

8. hieme nona aestate octava. Time was usually calculated by a sun-dial, and announced by a slave (Juv. X. 216). The twelve hours filled the space between sunrise and sunset, or sunset and sunrise, and consequently varied with the season. —— **in sole.** Considered especially healthy (II. 17, 6, and 20, NN.), "Ubi enim potest [senectus] aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni?" Cic. de Sen. 57. Seneca calls it, "Excoquendi in sole corporis cura." —— **movetur,** middle voice; **pila,** ablative.

9. argento puro et antiquo. Plain old-fashioned silver, opposed to the embossed and engraved plate generally in use. Only the poor ate on clay dishes. Juv. III. 168. —— **quibus delectatur nec adficitur.** Spurinna appreciated good work in Corinthian bronze, but was not a raving virtuoso like Damasippus (Hor. Satt. II. 3, 20). "Illum tu otiosum vocas qui Corinthia, paucorum furore pretiosa, anxia subtilitate concinnat, et majorem dierum partem in aeruginosis lamellis consumit?" Sen. de Brev. Vit. 12.

V.

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF PLINY THE ELDER.

2. indicis. Used in our sense. The excellent index prefixed by Pliny, Sr., to his Natural History, contains his subjects and his authorities.

3. alae. The cavalry service of the German legions was performed by Gauls and Batavians. They were organized in regiments (*alae*) of one thousand or five hundred each, commanded by *praefecti.* II. 13, 2, N. —— **de vita Pomponii Secundi duo.** Pomponius is last mentioned in A. D. 50; Pliny had returned to Italy in 52. Plin. H. N. 33, 3, and Tac. Ann. XII. 56, compared.

4. bellorum Germaniae viginti. Probably beginning with Caesar's invasion, B. C. 55. Tacitus quotes the work, Ann. I. 69.

5. in sex volumina. The books of a work usually occupied each a single scroll; if too long, it became inconvenient to handle. Only notes for private use were written on both sides of the paper (*opistho-*

graphi). Cf. Juv. I. 6. —— **oratorem ab incunabulis.** Quintilian describes kindergartening for children under seven years, and quotes Chrysippus, who would begin education before three (Inst. Or. I. 1). —— **Dubii sermonis octo.** A grammatical work on words and idioms of ambiguous meaning. It was quoted by Priscian, and existed until the fourteenth century. Even Nero could not object to the grammatical studies of his procurator.

6. A fine Aufidii Bassi. A history of his own time; probably beginning with Nero and continuing into the times of Vespasian, under whom it was written.

7. scrupulosa. On such difficult and erudite subjects.

8. Vulcanalibus. *Lucubratio*, or studying by lamp-light before daybreak (Hor. Epp. I. 2, 35; Juv. XIV. 190), was regularly practised in the autumn and winter months, and it seems to have been considered auspicious (*auspicandi causa*) to rise early on the day of Vulcan, the fire god (August 23d, when the sun rises at 5.13 A.M. in the latitude of Rome), to show an appreciation of his gift of light, to recognize the shortening days, and to make good resolutions for the future. With Pliny, Sr., however, it was not the celebration of a day, but the habit of his life. —— **hieme vero ab hora septima.** III. 1, 4, and 8 NN.

9. delegatum sibi officium. The *classiarii Misenates*, of whom Pliny was *praefectus*, had an establishment on the Esquiline hill at Rome (See Capitoline Plan, ap. Bellorium, Tab. III. Graev. Thes. Ant. Rom. IV.), near the arch of Gallienus, where the office-work was carried on, — a sort of navy department.

10. post cibum. The *jentaculum* was a few mouthfuls taken by each individual separately on first rising, — the Romans had no idea of anything like breakfast. The *prandium*, or lunch, followed at 10 or 11 A.M. (*deinde gustabat*). The *prandium* also was an irregular meal with the early Romans (see Juv. XIII. 46), though later luxury had made it more formal. The *coena*, or dinner, was the only social meal. Business men dined about 3 P.M. —— **jacebat in sole.** III. 1, 8, N.

14. de interioribus. The inner or heated rooms, and the plunge-bath.

15. notarius. A short-hand writer. The Roman system was invented by Cicero's freedman, Tiro, and enabled the writer to follow speeches or rapid conversation. Gloves (*manicae* or *cheirothecae*) were employed only on extraordinary occasions.

16. Repeto. "I remember." —— **17. Electorumque commentarios.** Commonplace books; *opisthographos*, § 5, N.; *minutissime scriptos.* The Roman current hand differed entirely from the square letter of inscriptions. It is seen on preserved wax tablets. —— **cum procuraret.** *Procuratores* were of two classes. The first were equestrian officials in command of minor imperial provinces (Rhaetia, Noricum, Thrace, Cappadocia, etc.); the second, *procuratores rationales*, were either equites or freedmen, and acted as the emperor's stewards, collecting the dues of the *fiscus* or privy purse and of the *aerarium militare*, in both imperial and senatorial provinces. Pliny was of the latter class.

18. Rursus, cum audis. And again, when you hear how he devoted himself to literature, do you not wish that he had read and written even more than he did (instead of engaging in public life)?

VII.

LIFE AND DEATH OF SILIUS ITALICUS.

1. inedia finivisse vitam. The Stoics allowed suicide in cases of incurable disease, or where the object of living was gone. In such cases abstinence from food was usually practised, to show that the death was deliberate, and not the result of impulse. Compare the cases of Pomponius Atticus (Cor. Nep. Att. 21, 22), Cocceius Nerva (Tac. Ann. VI. 26), Tullius Marcellinus (Sen. Epp. 77).

3. credebatur sponte accusasse. It was a senator's duty to undertake the just complaints of provinces against their governors (II. 11, 2, N.), but only the desire of blood-money (a quarter of the victim's fortune) influenced *delatores* to accuse of treason those who were hated by such emperors as Nero and Domitian.

4. sine potentia. Galba's friendship advanced him to the proconsulship; he remained without influence under the Flavians. —— **lectulo.** III. 1, 4, N.; *cubiculo*, II. 17, 10, N. A public man would have held levees in his atrium. —— **cubiculo — frequenti.** "While his chamber was constantly filled with more visitors than you would have expected from his position," *i. e.* as a man who was without court favor, and whose son would inherit his fortune. Through the prevalent fashion of fortune-hunting (II. 20), a man who had no children, or had quarrelled with them, enjoyed influence unknown by those who

had natural heirs. He received presents, compliments, devotion, and enjoyed freedom from responsibility.

> "Dominus tamen et domini rex
> Si vis tu fieri, nullus tibi parvulus aula
> Luserit Aeneas." — Juv. V. 137.

Pliny calls such advantages *orbitatis praemia.*

5. scribebat carmina. The *Punica* of Italicus describe the second Punic war in seventeen books. Niebuhr, when collecting historical data, read it through, and said there was no evidence of original investigation. The best passages are descriptive ones; *e.g.* of Lake Avernus, near the author's residence. —— **recitationibus.** I. 5, 4, N.

6. adventu novi principis. Of Trajan in Campania.

7. φιλόκαλος. A virtuoso.

8. Vergili ante omnes. Italicus owned the ground over the mouth of the tunnel of Posilipo where Virgil's tomb stands; and bought the villa of Cicero at Puteoli. Martial, XI. 49. —— **cujus natalem.** Oct. 15th. Martial, XII. 67.

12. quem — sententiam rogavisset. II. 11, 5, N. The stormy times of Nero and the year of civil war thinned the six hundred senators very fast; Domitian finished the work.

13. Xerxen. When he reviewed his army and fleet at Abydos. See Herodotus, VII. 45, who gives a long conversation between the king and Artabanus. Seneca (Brev. Vit. 16) says: "At illis erat admoturus fatum ipse qui flebat."

15. Ἀγαθὴ δ' ἔρις. Hesiod, Works and Days, 24. "Competition is a good thing; potter rivals potter; carpenter, carpenter; beggar, beggar; and poet, poet."

XI.

THE PHILOSOPHER ARTEMIDORUS.

2. cum essent philosophi ab urbe semoti. In 93 A. D., by order of Domitian; the general proscription included rhetoricians. Tacitus says of the time: "Memoriam quoque ipsam cum voce perdidissemus, si tam in nostra potestate esset oblivisci quam tacere." Agric. 2. —— **mussantibus amicis.** Adversative ablative absolute. —— **gratuitam.** He borrowed it at interest and lent it without interest. VII. 18, 2, N.

3. [Herennio] Senecione, [Junio Aruleno] Rustico, Helvidio [Prisco] — [Junio] Maurico.

XIV.

LARGIUS MACEDO MURDERED BY HIS SLAVES.

1. nec tantum epistola dignum. It was a tragedy; *passus est* a deponent verb with the ablative of agent. —— **nimium meminisset.** Freedmen and freedmen's sons were notoriously cruel to their slaves.

2. fervens pavimentum. The warm room of a bath was heated by a *hypocausis* from below. II. 17, 9, N.

5. vides quot periculis — simus obnoxii. The Roman maxim was *quot servi tot inimici;* the lesson of the servile wars was never forgotten. In the second century A. D. the system had reached its worst development; free labor had been crushed out by servile competition, and rich men had families of three hundred to five hundred slaves in their city houses, and from five thousand to twenty thousand on their estates (III. 19, 7, N.). These men were not born slaves (*vernae*, who always commanded a higher price), but fierce northern barbarians, or half-educated and treacherous orientals, taken in war, or captured by slave-traders. Having no religion, from a Roman standpoint, they were considered insensible to the obligation of an oath, and could only be examined by torture. When a slavemaster was found murdered, all his slaves, if he died at home, all his attendants, if away from home, were considered guilty until proved innocent. In one instance, four hundred slaves, of whom the greater part were evidently innocent, were executed in accordance with this rule. Tac. Ann. XIV. 42–45.

XVI.

ANECDOTES OF ARRIA MAJOR.

4. funus — exsequias. *Funus* includes the preparations, *exsequiae* the procession.

6. matrem adhuc agere. "To act as though she were still a mother."

7. [Furius Camillus] Scribonianus.

9 piscatoriam nauculam. An unsafe conveyance on the Adri-

atic, which was especially tempestuous. —— **uxori Scriboniani.** Her name was Vibia, and she was banished after becoming state's evidence (*cum — profiteretur indicium*). In 52 she was again accused of treasonable designs, in connection with her son. The son was banished and soon died, naturally or by poison. Her own fate is not mentioned (Tac. Ann. XII. 52).

10. [Fannius] Thrasea [Paetus]. His wife, Arria Caecinia, wished to share his death, twenty-four years after.

12. cathedra. A woman's reclining chair.

XIX.

PURCHASE OF AN ADJOINING ESTATE AT COMUM.

2. eodem viatico. With the same travelling expenses. A *procurator*, or steward, was usually a freedman in charge of the estate. Under him were the *actores* or overseers, — slaves of the better class. —— **villam.** He had his own in order; the new one need only be kept from ruin.

3. atriensium had charge of the *atrium* and other principal rooms, with their marbles and furniture; *topiarii* were landscape-gardeners, and clipped the shrubbery into shape.

5. silvis, quae materiam. The timber from the forests was a steady source of revenue, not being influenced by good or bad seasons. Forestry was carefully studied by the Romans, who kept the Apennines clothed with forests and soil, which have been lost by mediæval improvidence.

6. imbecillis cultoribus fatigatur. The chief cause of the decline of Italy was the decay of the landholding peasant class, and the introduction of large estates worked by slave labor. This inferior labor, and the mountainous character of central Italy, made grazing pay better than tillage, and gradually led to the depopulation of districts and the spread of malaria, — *Latifundia perdidere Italiam.* In the rich lands about Comum, and throughout Cisalpine Gaul in general, the condition was a little better, as the soil was too valuable to be used for grazing; but even here it was owned by large proprietors. The peasants took their holdings by lease, renewed once in several years by a general auction on the estate. In consequence of bad seasons, Pliny introduced the system of farming on shares in his Tuscan estate. The landlord was also the magistrate of the district. ——

Nam possessor prior. The last landlord was in the habit of distraining for rent, and while this kept down the arrears (*reliqua*) of the peasants for a time, it made them so wretchedly poor that arrearage began to appear again.

7. mancipes. The tenants. The form is active and expresses ownership, while *mancipium* is passive, and expresses the owned, — a slave. Pliny considered them a deserving class, and equipped them with farm-utensils, etc., even at a considerable expense. —— **vinctos.** The agricultural slaves were of the lowest class; usually captives of war, unaccustomed to field labor and refractory in disposition. They were kept in slave-pens (*ergastula*) and flogged to the field in chain-gangs. III. 14, 5, N. —— **sestertio tricies — quinquagies.** $120,000 — $200,000.

8. prope totus in praediis. Law and custom prevented a senator from engaging in commerce, and he was required to hold a certain amount of Italian real estate (VI. 19, 4). His ready money was lent at interest. From want of securities (stock companies and government securities being unknown) cash was kept in specie, in the bronze safe (*arca*) found in the principal houses at Pompeii. At Rome, men kept such safes with their banker (Juv. X. 24). It seems, however, that the handling of money had been simplified since republican times, as women were no longer considered unable to manage it, and the *lex Voconia* had, to a great extent, been modified.

XXI.

DEATH OF MARTIAL.

2. viatico. A parting present.

5. domum meam Esquiliis. The preposition omitted. Pliny's house (which had formerly belonged to Pedo Albinovanus) was situated on the Esquiline, near a fountain which represented Orpheus surrounded by wild beasts. Its locality has been preserved by the church of Sta. Lucia, which was formerly surnamed *in Orfeo.* Martial, who lived on the southern extremity of the Quirinal, passed through the Suburra, and then up the modern Via di Sta. Lucia in Selci to his friend's house. All this is shown in the first part of the epigram which Pliny quotes (Mart. X. 19). See Smith's Dict. of Geog. II. 828, a. —— **centum — virorum.** I. 5, 4, N. —— **Arpinis — chartis.** The works of Cicero of Arpinum.

BOOK FOURTH.

II.

REGULUS INHERITS HIS SON'S FORTUNE.

1. hoc uno malo indignus. Pliny means that Regulus deserved every misfortune; but that this is no misfortune to a man who loved his son's money better than the son himself, and secretly rejoices in his death. II. 20, 6 and N.

2. emancipavit. A son was *in manu patris*, and could hold no property nor perform any independent act until he had been *emancipated*, which was done by a nominal (thrice repeated) sale to a stranger, who then set him free. This child's mother, when dying, insisted (for she knew her husband's disposition) that she would not leave her fortune to her son until he was freed from his father's control. Regulus, however, by flattery and indulgence, induced the son afterwards to make a will in his favor; so that people said he was not *emancipatum* but *mancipatum*, — in bondage to his own father. Compare the description of Regulus as fortune-hunter in II. 20.

3. mannulos — et junctos et solutos. Poneys for the harness and the saddle.

5. porticibus inmensis. II. 17, 14, N.

6. insaluberrimo tempore. It was summer or early autumn, but Regulus dragged his admirers across the Tiber and through the malaria, to condole with him.

VII.

REGULUS LAMENTS HIS SON.

2. abhibito ingenti auditorio. I. 5, 4, N. —— **exemplaria — mille.** Booksellers (*bibliopolae*) kept large numbers of copying slaves, whose labor made manuscripts comparatively cheap. A book of Martial's epigrams cost from six sesterces to five denarii (twenty-four to eighty cents), according to style. Works were rapidly circulated, and Pliny's were sold by the booksellers of Lyons (IX. 11, 2). Still, a private edition of a thousand copies was unusually large.

3. **ἀμαθία μὲν θράσος, κ.τ.λ.** "Ignorance begets confidence, and consideration diffidence." Thucyd. II. 40.

4. **Imbecillum latus, os confusum.** "Weak lungs and a stammering voice." II. 3, 10, N.

5. **Catonis illud de oratore.** Quintilian, XII. 1. 1, gives Cato the Censor's definition of an orator: "Vir bonus dicendi peritus."

6. **circulator.** A quack doctor, who visited country towns on fair-days and declaimed the merits of his drugs. Cf. Cic. pro Cluentio, 14. "L. Clodium, pharmacopolam circumforaneum" — "L. Clodius, qui properaret, cui fora multa restarent." —— **ut ait Demosthenes.** In the *de Corona* (291) he says that Aeschines, in describing the public misfortunes, could not restrain his delight: "lifting up his voice, and rejoicing, and shouting for joy," considering his supposed triumph over Demosthenes of more account than the welfare of the city.

IX.

IMPEACHMENT OF JULIUS BASSUS.

2. **Titum timuit.** There was always a bitter feeling between the brothers, though Titus did everything in his power to overcome it. Domitian banished on personal grounds. —— **sortitusque Bithyniam.** showing that it was a senatorial province in 96. II. 12, 2, N.

5. **quam in quaestu habebant.** "For they made a business of it." Successful accusers received a fourth of the money confiscated, and were hence called *quadruplatores.* —— **laudem merebatur.** His severity to Theophanes and others was salutary.

6. **fuerat in eadem provincia quaestor.** Since the time of Sulla, at least twenty quaestors were annually elected. Their proper office was connected with the treasury. The emperor chose two as his private secretaries, and so did each consul and the *praefecti Aerarii Saturni.* Another (*quaestor Cerialis*) had charge of the grain warehouses; another (*quaestor Ostiensis*) received grain at Ostia. Each proconsul of a senatorial province had a quaestor assigned him by lot; in Sicily there were two. During his term, Bassus had formed intimate relations with the Bithynians; as Cicero did in Sicily. Imperial dues were collected by *procuratores.* III. 5, 16, N. —— **lex munera — vetat.** It is uncertain what law is meant; it was intended to prevent forced "benevolences" and provincial bribery.

7. Saturnalibus. II. 17, 24, N.

9. Egeram horis tribus et dimidia. I. 23, 2, N.

10. repetere quam jungere. It is harder for the voice to begin again after resting for a time. Pliny was not strong. II. 11, 15.

14. consulares. Pomponius Rufus and Herennius Pollio, who had both spoken in the impeachment.

16. consul designatus. II. 11, 5, N. —— **lege repetundarum.** II. 11, 3, N. —— **judices dandos.** II. 11, 2, N.

18. consurgenti ad censendum. His opinion was already well known among the senators who had discussed the case, and they applauded his proposal in advance.

20. cum legationem renuntiasset. "When he should have ended his embassy." Meanwhile, his person was privileged. —— **illa ipsa lege.** The *lex* mentioned in § 6 seems to have included all contingencies, providing penalties for false witness and undue influence.

XI.

A VESTAL BURIED ALIVE.

1. profiteri. Rhetoricians *professed* themselves public instructors, as Quintilian did. There was much rivalry between them. Quintilian's great work gives an idea of the rhetorician's duty, which was not confined to instructing young men in the most effective method of expressing and declaring their thoughts, but included the development of the mind, and instruction by means of the best Greek and Latin authors.

2. Fortuna.

> "Si fortuna volet, fies de rhetore consul;
> Si volet haec eadem, fies de consule rhetor."
>
> Juv. VII. 197.

3. Graeco pallio. The *toga* was the badge of manhood, and the mark of Roman citizenship. Romans were called the *gens togata.* When engaged in active work it was necessarily laid by, on account of its heavy folds, so that countrymen wore it only on important occasions, and city men gladly laid it aside when at their villas. The *pallium* was a Greek cloak. Licinianus was no longer a citizen. —— **quibus aqua et igni interdictum est.** This ancient form of denying

an exile the necessaries of life on Roman soil, became, under the empire, *deportatio*. II. 11, 2, N. The antiquated term was preserved by the conservatism of pontifical law. —— **se composuit.** Poised himself to begin. II. 3, 2, N.; *latine*. Latin rhetoric did not suit the *pallium*.

4. incesti. A vestal was by law the sister of every Roman.

5. in ingenti invidia destitutus. In his wanton cruelty Domitian had executed the vestal and her alleged paramour, both of whom denied the charge to the last. Enraged at the odium cast upon him, the emperor caught at the chance of forcing Licinianus to confession, guilty or not guilty.

6. Vestalium maximam. There were six vestals, chosen as children from noble families. They passed from the *potestas* (IV. 2, 2, N.) of their father to that of the *pontifex maximus*. They spent ten years in learning their duties, ten in performing them, and ten in the instruction of novices; and generally remained in the service of the goddess to the end of life. The Senior Vestal (*Vestalis Maxima*) was the abbess. They resided in the ancient *Regia Numae*, or *Atrium Vestae*, which adjoined the temple of Vesta under the north corner of the Palatine. This was also the official residence of the *pontifex maximus*, and contained the assembly hall of the *pontifices*. II. 11, 13, N. —— **licentia domini.** With the caprice of a slave-master Domitian convokes them not in the *Regia* but at his Alban palace, eighteen miles from Rome. Compare the assembling of the senators, Juv. IV. 75. —— **fratris filiam.** Julia, the daughter of Titus. Domitian took her from her husband, and killed her by forcing her to an abortion.

9. illud subterraneum [cubiculum]. Plutarch (*Numa*) gives a full account of the ceremony. The vestal was placed in a covered litter, wrapped up that her shrieks might not be heard, and carried with public mourning to the *Campus Sceleratus*, just within the Colline gate (no *dead* body could be buried within the walls). Here the *pontifex maximus* made a prayer, and the vestal was forced to descend into a cell, supplied with a bed, a burning lamp, and food. The door was closed and the earth filled up. —— **carnifex.** An infamous public slave whose touch was disgrace. Only traitors, foreigners, and slaves were executed by him. Cf. Tac. Ann. V. 9. "Quia triumvirali supplicio adfici virginem inauditum habebatur." It was the duty of the *pontifex maximus* to attend the execution of a vestal. —— **omnibusque numeris pudoris.** "With perfect modesty." —— **πολλὴν πρό-**

νοιαν, κ.τ.λ. Euripides, Hecuba, 567. Talthybius describes the death of Polyxena: "She took great care to fall modestly."

10. in comitio. The north side of the forum, near the *Curia Hostilia* (*Sta. Martina*). Those who were adjudged to die *more majorum* had their necks fastened under a forked stick, and were beaten to death with rods.

12. κεῖται Πάτροκλος. The words of Antilochus to Achilles, Il. XVIII. 20: —

> "Dead is Patroclus. For his corse they fight;
> His naked corse. His arms are Hector's right."

Famous for his brevity. "Narrare vero quis brevius [potest] quam qui mortem narrat Patrocli." Quint. X. 1, 49. —— **Recessit.** "Makes no defence."

XIII.

A SCHOOL AT COMUM.

2. festinationi meae. "That I may not waste any of my first eagerness."

3. praetextatus. VIII. 8, 5, N.

4. vehementer intererat vestra. "It has been your interest clearly for some time." The imperfect is used to show that the interest is not of recent origin.

5. in habitationes, in viatica. On board and travelling expenses; *mercedibus* = salaries.

6. ambitu corrumperetur. If a free school were founded, and the *decuriones* (II. 11, 23, N.) acted as trustees, there would be danger of private influence (*ambitus*) in the appointment of teachers. But if the parents were only assisted in the matter, they would protect their own interests. The speech shows the good business sense of Pliny, combined with his love of effect in making his well-considered plan appear an extemporaneous impulse. *Decuriones* were not considered good managers of property. VII. 18, 1.

XXII.

SHOWS AT VIENNA.

1. in consilium assumptus. When the emperor sat in judgment (I. 23, 1, N) he associated the most distinguished lawyers with him

as *assessores*, and his decisions, made in accordance with their advice, became precedent for future cases. Each *assessor* in turn pronounced his opinion. —— **gymnicus agon.** A yearly contest, in the Greek fashion, instituted to maintain the remembrance of the founder. Like the *Circenses* at Rome (IX. 6, 1, N.) it degenerated into an occasion of disorder and school of immorality. —— **in duumviratu.** II. 11, 23, N.

4. **[A. Fabricius] Veiento.**

5. **[L. Valerio] Catullo Messalino.**

XXV.

BAD RESULT OF VOTING BY BALLOT.

1. **tacitis suffragiis.** Under the republic, to protect the people from undue influence of the upper classes, the *leges Gabinia*, *Cassia*, *Papiria*, and *Caelia* had been passed, between 139 and 107 B. C., introducing ballot instead of *viva voce* voting in elections, legislation, and judicial action of all kinds. The elections were transferred to the senate in A. D. 14, and a similar system of balloting had been introduced there, in the early administration of Trajan, to prevent intrigues and compulsion, and he had willingly conceded it, though it appeared to weaken his personal influence. —— **comitiis.** I. 23, 2, N. —— **pro candidatorum nominibus suffragatorum.** The names of nominators instead of nominees. As the emperor nominated in many cases, his name would thus receive a ballot for quaestorship or other subordinate office. The senate, in indignation, curse the author in the name of the emperor, — more terrible than that of Jupiter.

5. **Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα, κ.τ.λ.** "But this must be the care of our betters," *i.e.* of Trajan. This faint attempt at independence displayed more fully the powerlessness of the senate.

XXX.

A PERIODIC FOUNTAIN AT COMUM.

2. **cenatiuncula.** A summer-house, cooled by the passing water. Compare the description in V. 6, 36–37; Sen. N. Q. III. 17. See Rich. Dict. Ant. p. 686, —— **in Larium Lacum.** About four miles

from Como, on the eastern shore. The spring preserves its peculiarity.

5. Spiritusne, etc. Pliny introduces several hypotheses; either § 5 a current of air affects the passage of the water as § 6 we observe in the gurgling of liquid poured from a bottle; or § 7 the fountain ebbs and flows like the ocean, or § 8 is affected as the aestuaries of rivers are by adverse wind and tide; or § 9 the passages in the mountains form a siphon and § 10 the water in finding its level flows with greater or less ease. The siphon hypothesis is correct.

BOOK FIFTH.

II.

A PRESENT OF THRUSHES.

1. calculum. The awkwardness of computing with Roman numerals obliged accountants to employ *abaci*, or counting tables, with pebbles. The Chinese now employ strung beads for the purpose, computing compound interest, etc., with them as fast as a European with pen and ink. —— **nec urbis copiis.** Pliny receives the present at the Laurentine villa, where he has no city market at his command, and where the winter sea allows no fishing.

2. simpliciter ingratos. Confessing their ingratitude. —— **sollertiam Diomedis.** Who exchanged his brazen armor for the golden armor of Glaucus. Il. VI. 235.

IV.

A LAWYER'S FEES.

1. [Bellicius] Sollers. —— **nundinas.** A market. Villages where a periodical market was held were called *fora*, or *conciliabula*. Sollers was a Veronese, his estates probably adjoining the territory of the Vicetines, who did not wish to lose the custom of his tenants.

2. alio senatu. II. 11, 10, N. —— **lapsine verbo.** It appears from V. 13, 2, that Nominatus, who was not a senator, was terrified at

the idea of attacking a man of praetorian rank before the senate, and his non-appearance was due rather to timidity than bad faith, which is implied in *deceptos*. The Vicetines were provoked to exaggerate. —— **quem docuissent.** "Whom they had retained." A client *instructed* his advocate in the particulars of the case. —— **gratis.** The *lex Cincia de donis et muneribus*, passed in 204 B. C., forbade lawyers to accept any return whatever for their services, and this was confirmed by a *senatus consultum* of the reign of Augustus, which allowed a client to recover fourfold anything which he had paid his lawyer. As the ancient fiduciary relation between *patronus* and *cliens* had long been swept away, lawyers became less a caste and more a profession, and the *consultum* was not enforced. A decision of Claudius (IV. 22, 1, N.), in A. D. 47, enforced by a *senatus consultum* in 54 (Tac. Ann. XI. 7; XIII. 5) forbade all bargain with advocates, but allowed them to accept an *honorarium* of $400. In the present case, 6,000 H.S. = $240; 1,000 denarii = $160. It was considered more becoming to accept no price whatever, and men like Pliny prided themselves upon it, declining to accept even the *xenia*, or presents of game and wine, which were otherwise customary, and are amusingly described in Juv. VII. 119.

VI.

PLINY'S TUSCAN ESTATE.

"Scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri."

1. Tuscos meos petiturum. Near Tifernum Tiberinum; see INDEX.

2. ora Tuscorum quae per litus extenditur. The *Maremme* between Piombino and Civita Vecchia. The decline of the early Etruscan cultivation and consequent spread of malaria is thus marked as early as Trajan's reign. III. 19, 6, N.

4. gelidum much stronger than *frigidum*.

6. jam juvenum. "Of young men already grown."

8. inde caeduae silvae. The mountain ridges were covered with the primeval forest; on the lower slopes were the timber-lands, thinned and preserved by forestry. III. 19, 5, N. The distinction was made as early as Cato's time, whose model farm (R. R. I.) is almost a description of Pliny's place. "Si poteris sub radice montis siet, loco

salubri, operariorum copia siet, bonumque aquarium; oppidum prope siet, aut mare, aut amnis qua naves ambulant, aut via bona celebrisque . . . De omnibus agris, optimoque loco si emeris jugera agri centum, vinea est prima, si vino multo siet, secundo loco hortus irriguus, tertio salictum, quarto oletum, quinto pratum, sexto campus frumentarius, septimo silva caedua, octavo arbustum, nono glandaria silva."

10. nono — sulco. "The ninth ploughing."

14. clivo fallente. "With insensible slope."

15. hora sexta. III. 1, 8, N. In winter, the southerly sun penetrated the colonnade; in summer, the shade remained until the afternoon. —— **atrium etiam ex more veterum.** The *Atrium Tuscanicum* without columns. Rich. Dict. Ant., p. 66.

16. pulvinus. A slope of turf. —— **liquidus.** The acanthus leaves swayed like the ripples of the sea.

17. ambulatio — gestatio. II. 17, 15 and 14 NN.

19. triclinium. II. 17, 5. —— **hac,** sc. **parte.** —— **hippodromi.** With the Romans, a hippodrome meant a large garden, planted with trees, shrubs, flowers, etc., arranged with alleys for horse and foot exercise.

22. podio tenus. "Up to the *podium*" (here, a projecting band encircling the room at the level of the windows), the walls were wainscoted with marble; above it they were frescoed.

25. hypocauston. II. 17, 9, N. —— **baptisterium.** II. 17, 11, N. —— **puteus.** When relaxed with the vapor bath, a cold plunge refreshed the system.

27. pluresque circulos. "Several sets of players."

28. cryptoporticu. II. 17, 16, N.

29. quasi admittit. The windows, etc., give you so close a view of the trellises that you seem to be among them.

33. interioribus circulis. It consisted of concentric paths and alleys, which terminated in straight paths (*recto limiti*) running down the other side of the *hippodromus*.

36. stibadium. A semicircular bench.

37. e regione. "Opposite to."

38. zothecula. II. 17, 21, and N.; **refugit quasi** = "seems to hide itself between."

43. Homerus. Il. XVIII. 478–607; **Vergilius.** Aen. VIII. 626–728.

45. nulla necessitas togae. IV. 11, 3, N.

46. venia sit dicto. It was considered unlucky to boast of health or happiness, and the mention of them occasions this deprecatory phrase, as a propitiation to Nemesis.

XIV.

DIGNITY OF JULIUS CORNUTUS TERTULLUS.

1. Aemiliae viae. Built by M. Aemilius Lepidus, about 185 B.C., from Ariminum to Placentia, and afterwards extended to Mediolanum. Extending from Bononia to Placentia, through the plains of the Padus, it was a straight line, which is still followed by the highway, and by the main streets of Parma and Modena, which sprang up upon this road. —— **curam.** Under the republic, censors had charge of the public roads. In B.C. 22, Augustus assumed a perpetual *censoria potestas*, which gave him the moral weight of the office, and also the practical power of choosing the senators, and controlling the census and highways. He placed the roads under the charge of men of consular rank (*curatores viarum*). The office was profitable and honorable.

2. ambitione. "Office-seeking." —— **mandatum mei officium.** *Curator alvei Tiberis.* The list of Pliny's offices and honors is preserved by an inscription at Milan: "C(AIUS) PLINIUS C(AII) F(ILIUS) C(AII) N(EPOS) OUF(ENTINA TRIBU) CAECILIUS SECUNDUS CO(N)S(UL), AUGUR, LEGATUS PRO PRAET(ORE) PROVINCIAE PONT(ICAE) CONSULARI POTESTATE IN EAM PROVINCIAM AB IMP(ERATORE) CAESARE NERVA TRAJANO MISSUS, CURAT(OR) ALVEI ET RIPAR(UM) TIBERIS ET CLOAC(ARUM) URB(IS), PRAEF(ECTUS) AERARI(I) SATURNI, PRAEF(ECTUS) AERARI(I) MILITARIS, [PRAETOR, TRIBUNUS PLEBIS] QUAEST(OR) IMP(ERATORIS), SEVIR EQUITUM ROMANORUM, TRIB(UNUS) MILIT(UM) LEG(IONIS) III GALLICAE, XVIR STLITIB(US) JUDICANDIS, FL(AMEN) DIVI T(ITI) AUGUSTI." The Oufentine or Ufentine tribe included the citizens of Coma and Milan; a *sevir* was the *praefectus* of one of the six *turmae* of *equites*.

4. una diligimus una dileximus omnes. An accidental hexameter. So Cicero, Arch. 1, has "in qua me non infitior mediocriter

esse," and Tacitus, Ann. XV. 9, "subjectis campis magna specie volitabant."

5. praefectura aerarii Saturni. II. 11, 19, N.

XIX.

CONSIDERATE CARE OF A FREEDMAN.

2. πατὴρ δ' ὡς ἤπιος ἦεν. Ulysses was "mild as a father" to his subjects, according to Telemachus and Mentor. Odyss. II. 47: 234. —— [Plinii] **Zosimi.** A slave, on receiving his freedom, assumed the *nomen* of his patronus, adding his own name as *cognomen.*

3. quasi inscriptio. Slaves in the market bore a label on their breast, stating age, country, trade, defects, etc. Greek slaves were often well educated, serving as secretaries, comedians, literary assistants, etc.

6. in Aegyptum missus. Celsus, III. 22, says, speaking of consumption: "Opus est, si vires patiuntur, longa navigatione, coeli mutatione, sic ut densius quam id est ex quo discedit aeger petatur; ideoque aptissime Alexandriam ab Italia itur." "In phthisi tamen, sicut in omnibus longis difficilibusque febriculis [lac] recte dari potest." Compare the case of milk cure in Galen, *Methodus Medendi*, V. 12.

BOOK SIXTH.

II.

MANNERS OF REGULUS IN THE COURT-ROOM.

1. quaerere—desiderare. Pliny missed Regulus, but would not say that he wished him back.

2. scribebat. He was careful to write out his speeches, although he did not have the faculty of memorizing them, and was obliged to extemporize in court. —— **circumlinebat.** For theatrical effect it was customary with some orators to paint their eyes black and put a white patch on the forehead. Regulus got up the side of his face which would be turned to the jury. The counsel for the plaintiff

stood on the right, his opponent on the left, of the *tribunal.* —— **haruspices.** His superstition is mentioned II. 20, 4, and N.

3. **libera tempora.** "Abundance of time" for his case. I. 23, 2, N. —— **audituros corrogabat.** II. 14, 4 and 9, NN. —— **sub alterius invidia.** If Regulus claimed a long time for his speech, the same time must be granted to Pliny, who thus escaped the odium of importuning the jury for it, and appeared (*quasi deprehensus*) to extemporize his long and carefully prepared orations.

4. **sine malo publico.** I. 5, 1, N.

5. **etiam dimidias.** Only ten minutes for a plea.

6. **comperendinationes.** "Postponements."

7. **qui ambitione — obtinebas.** He obtained by management all the time and everything else that he wanted. —— **quotiens judico.** The *judices* (II. 14, 4, N.) were drawn from the senators, *equites*, and *tribuni aerarii* (assessors). They were divided into three *decuriae* of a thousand each. To these Augustus added a third, consisting of *ducenarii*, or property-holders to the amount of 200,000 HS. (half an equestrian fortune). A fifth was added by Caligula. Panels were drawn by the *decemviri stlitibus judicandis.* I. 23, 2, N. Jury duty was considered burdensome and enforced by a fine. As jurisdiction in state trials was now transferred to the senate (II. 11, 1, N.), senators were tacitly excused serving in the lower courts, but Pliny would not thus avoid his duty as a citizen.

9. **emendare** is to remove a speck from the surface; **corrigere,** to straighten what is crooked.

IV.

TO HIS WIFE, DURING AN ILLNESS.

2. **inoffensa transmitteres.** The relaxing climate and perfect repose might prove injurious.

4. **abominor.** To shudder at the presentiment of a thing.

X.

THE TOMB OF VERGINIUS RUFUS.

4. **caverat.** "Had provided." —— **[Julio] Vindice.**

5. **praesumere.** "To anticipate."

XV.

ANECDOTE OF JAVOLENUS PRISCUS.

1. splendidus eques. *Equites* were of two general classes; first, *equites cum equo publico*, who were a species of nobility, appointed by the censor (emperor in the empire, V. 14, 1, N.), without regard to wealth, and marshalled in six *turmae*. VI. 14, 2, N. Second, all citizens possessed of HS. 400,000 ($16,000) were enrolled in the *decuriae* (VI. 2, 7, N.) and liable to jury duty. Like *equites cum equo publico*, they wore the *clavus angustus* and enjoyed reserved seats in theatre and ampitheatre. When their property amounted to $48,000 (the senatorial *census*, II. 11, 10, N.), they were allowed the *clavus latus*.

2. "Prisce, jubes." The opening words of his poem; like the "regina jubes" of Vergil.

3. dubiae sanitatis. Pliny, whose hobby was recitation, is greatly offended by this interruption, which only showed the lawyer's oddity and bluntness. He had probably been dragged (I. 5, 4, N.) to hear a poem which bored him (I. 13, 1 and 2 NN.).

XVI.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS, AND DEATH OF PLINY, SR.

1. tradere posteris. In one of the lost books of the Histories.

2. quamvis occiderit. The great convulsion which attended his death made it forever memorable. Sen. N. Q. VI. 2, *ad fin.*

4. praesens regebat. At other times his duties called him to Rome, III. 5, 9, N. —— **nonum Kal. Sept.** August 24th, at 1 P. M. The day after the *Vulcanalia* (III. 5, 8, N.). It was observed as a solemn holiday, in honor of the Manes. Festus *in verb.* **Mundus.**

5. sole. III. 1, 8, N. —— **frigida.** II. 17, 11, N. —— **gustaverat.** III. 5, 10, N. —— **soleas.** III. 1, 4, N. —— **incertum — ex quo monte.** Posilipo or Vesuvius. See INDEX, *Misenum.* —— **pinus.** The umbrella-shaped Italian pine.

6. recenti spiritu. The fresh draught of heat.

7. liburnicam. A swift vessel, with two banks of oars, intended only for his own observations; he exchanged it for quadriremes on learning that he must carry off the fugitives.

8. Rectinae Tasci sc. uxoris. See INDEX. Both names are evidently misspelled. She begs Pliny's aid with one of his vessels. Apparently, she sent a light boat across the gulf, and chose to remain with her family and neighbors until a vessel could be sent for the relief of all.

10. recta gubernacula. The ancients steered by two sweeps, projecting on either side of the stern. (Rich; Dict. Ant. p. 322). Rudders were first shipped in our fashion about the thirteenth century.

11. vadum subitum ruinaque montis. The waters retreated from the shore (VI. 20, 9), and the whole side of the mountain next the shore fell in (INDEX, *Vesuvius*). It was now impossible to land; the helmsman wished to return. Pliny, remembering his friend at Stabiae, turns his course in that direction.

12. quo — secundissimo. A strong northwest wind had now arisen, and kept Pomponianus wind-bound, while it brought Pliny with the ashes. The prevalence of this wind shows why Naples escaped.

13. ignes relictos. He suggests that the frightened countrymen have fled, leaving the fires burning in their straw huts, which have now caught the flames.

16. periculorum collatio. The choice of evils.

17. dies alibi. The new dawn, beyond the smoke-cloud.

20. corpus inventum integrum. Excluding any idea of foul play. The author of the short life of Pliny, Sr. (Reifferscheid does not assign it to Suetonius) says: "Vi pulveris et favillae oppressus est, vel ut quidam existimant a servo suo occisus, quem, aestu deficiens, ut necem sibi maturaret oraverit." Suetonius, as Pliny's friend, would not have written this.

XIX.

MEASURES AGAINST BRIBERY IN THE SENATE.

1. comitiis. I. 23, 2, N. —— **candidati ne conviverentur.** The *lex Julia de ambitu* punished election bribery by rendering the offender incapable of holding office for five years and forfeiting a sum of caution-money deposited in advance by each candidate. Since the transfer of the *comitia* from people to senate (II. 11, 23, N.) direct bribery had been checked, but was replaced by various kinds of treating, presents,

and good dinners (a powerful agent in that generation, see Arnold's Roman Provincial Administration, p. 227). Where cash payments were made, the briber deposited his money with a third person (*sequester*), to be paid when the result of the election was announced.

3. sententiae loco. II. 11, 5, N. —— **providentia sua.** All important legislation now originated with the emperor, who either established a precedent by his rescript, or authorized the *senatus consultum* (II. 11, 5, N.). In later times the vote of the senate, being a mere formality, was omitted.

4. ambitus lege. Which hitherto had not been applicable to treating. —— **quae solo continerentur.** "Real estate," a legal phrase. Forcible legislative control of financial interests was not unusual. Cf. Tac. Ann. VI. 17. The senate was now largely recruited from the provinces, and it was thought well to give senators a personal interest in Italian soil, and to prevent the decline of population (III. 19, 6, N.) by obliging them to invest in the peninsula.

XX.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS; CONTINUATION OF VI. 16.

1. quamquam animus, etc. Verg. Aen. II. 12.

3. Campaniae solitus. An earthquake, which occurred Feb. 5, 63, is described by Seneca, N. Q. VI. 1. Another had shaken down the theatre at Naples in 64.

4. surgebam. Inceptive. "I was rising."

5. ex Hispania. Where Pliny, Sr., had served as procurator.

6. hora diei prima. August 25th, 6.30 A. M.

7. excedere oppido. The town of Misenum was about half a mile from the extreme promontory.

9. ab altero latere. From the opposite side of the gulf. The eruption produced electrical phenomena.

15. novissimam noctem. Verg. Georg. I. 468; Sen. Ben. VI. 22; Sen. Thyest. 829, seq. —— **Miseni illud — illud.** One part — the other. Misenum seemed as liable to eruption as the long quiescent Vesuvius.

16. cinis rursus. The ashes of Vesuvius have been carried as far as Tarentum.

19. plerique lymphati. Sen. N. Q. VI. 1, "motae post hoc (the

earthquake) mentis aliquos, atque impotes sui errasse." —— **ludificabantur.** "Made a comedy of."

20. non scripturus leges. Tacitus seems to have imitated §§ 14 and 15 in Ann. XV. 38.

XXIX.

CASES WHICH A LAWYER SHOULD UNDERTAKE.

1. [Fannii] Thraseae. He laid down three classes of cases: of friends; of the friendless; those which establish a precedent. To these Pliny adds as a fourth, celebrated cases, which gain reputation for the pleader.

5. [Asinii] Pollionis. —— commode agendo. "By pleading well."

6. mollitia frontis. Bashfulness.

> "Quando recepit
> Ejectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem."
> Juv. XIII. 241.

7. ad exemplum pertinentes. Pliny proceeds to show the precedents established by each of his great cases.

8. inquisitio here refers to the appointment of a committee to search out and retain Massa's property. VII. 33, 4, N. —— **an provinciales — plecti opporteret.** Pliny has secured the banishment for five years of Baebius Probus and Fabius Hispanus, two Spanish provincials who had been the instruments of Caecilius Classicus in the maladministration of his province.

9. lege repetundarum. II. 11, 2 and 3 with NN.

10. incustoditum nimis. IV. 9, 6. —— **judicibus acceptis.** II. 11, 2, N.

11. evocare testes. II. 11, 5, N. The accusers always had the right to demand time for this purpose, but it could only be granted the accused by especial vote of the senate in cases *repetundarum;* in cases *de ambitu* (VI. 19, 1, N.) it was regularly allowed.

XXXI.

CAESAR'S JUDGMENT-SEAT; THE HARBOR OF CIVITA VECCHIA.

1. consilium. IV. 22, 1. N.

2. variae cognitiones. The charge against Aristo was violation of public peace; that of Galitta involved an army officer; that of Eurythmus a *procurator*. All, therefore, came naturally under the emperor's cognizance.

3. innoxie popularis. On this account he was accused of seditious practices. The Greek cities were divided by violent factions, and any public-spirited or munificent action was interpreted as a bid for popular favor. T. 81, N. —— **adulterii rea.** According to the *lex Julia*, the husband of the adulteress was obliged to bring accusation against her within sixty days after learning the offence. Otherwise he was supposed to connive, and a public prosecution began. If convicted, the criminals lost their citizenship, were fined, and deported to separate islands. In this case the woman receives the penalty of the law; the centurion had already been court-marshalled and banished by the emperor.

4. tribuno militum — centurionis. II. 13, 2, N. —— **legato consulari.** The governor of his province. Though called *legati pro praetore* they were of consular rank (II. 12, 2, N.), and this one is called so to distinguish him from a praetorian *legatus legionis*.

7. Julii Tironis codicilli. The accused were said to have forged codicils with bequests in their own favor, to the injury of the *heredes*. II. 20, 5, N.

8. libertus et procurator. III. 5, 16, N. —— **quum Caesar esset in Dacia.** The second Dacian war, 104–105 A. D.

9. quasi reverentia Eurythmi. They pretend fear of going to law with the emperor's freedman; Trajan is provoked at a suggestion which imputes to his administration the favoritism of Nero's court.

11. non curo inquit. The advocate of the accused believed that he had a good case, and did not want the plaintiffs to withdraw leaving an imputation on his clients. "It is not your clients I care for," answers Trajan, "my own honor is involved."

12. ἐπιστήσατε. "Direct me what I ought to do; these men (*isti* here refers to the plaintiffs) are trying to complain that they are not allowed to accuse." —— **calumnia.** When an accuser failed to prove

his case, he might be tried for *calumnia*. If he were found to have acted in good faith, the judge pronounced *non probasti;* if there were evidence of malicious prosecution, he pronounced *calumniatus es*. The punishment was exile or degradation.

13. acroamata. Pleasures for the ear; musicians, comedians, reciters, *improvisatori*, etc.

14. xenia. Properly, parting presents made by a host to his guest, consisting of game and wine; also applied to any other presents of provisions. V. 4, 2, N.

17. dorsum. Like the horizontal back of an animal or fish rising above the waves. This would be surmounted by piers (*pilae*) of hewn stone.

XXXIII.

A WILL CASE.

1. "Tollite cuncta," inquit. The words with which Vulcan bids the Cyclopes lay aside all other work to forge the shield of Aeneas. Verg. Aen. VIII. 439. Pliny speaks triumphantly of this speech, which was regarded as his masterpiece. "C. Plinius pro Attia Viriola plus gloriae de centumvirali suggestu domum retulit quam quum Marco Ulpio, incomparabili principi, comparabilem Panegyricum dixit." Sidonius Apollinaris, VIII. 10, who, as a panegyrist himself, was a critical judge.

2. illi — induxerat. "He had put over her." —— **quadruplici judicio.** I. 5, 4, N.

3. advocatio. I. 9, 2, N.

4. basilicae. II. 14, 4, N. —— **qua — qua.** "As well — as."

5. duobus consiliis. "On two counts." The will was broken, but other claimants secured part of the property.

6. [Attius] Suberinus.

9. calculos tabulamque. V. 2, 1, N.

10. privati judicii. A commission appointed by the praetor to take evidence and report to a full court.

11. ὑπὲρ Κτησιφῶντος. *Demosthenes de Corona.* Ctesiphon proposed to vote Demosthenes a crown for his public services. Aeschines delivered an oration, nominally against Ctesiphon, but really against Demosthenes, in which he assailed his rival in every way. Demosthenes

retaliated by the *de Corona*, considered the greatest of his orations. Before the speech was concluded, Aeschines acknowledged himself defeated, and retired from Athens.

BOOK SEVENTH.

XVIII.

SECURING AN ANNUITY ON REAL ESTATE.

1. in epulum. A public feast, to be enjoyed annually by all the citizens in memory of the donor. An inscription shows that Pliny also founded one.

2. quod ipse feci. Pliny had promised the town 500,000 sesterces ($20,000) for the maintenance of the children of indigent citizens. In order to secure the amount from waste, he chose one of his estates worth a larger sum and sold it to the *actor publicus*. This was a public slave, who could hold nothing in his own right, and who was merely employed as a legal machine to pass property to the town, his owner. The sale was performed by *mancipatio*, the most solemn form. In this the purchaser appeared before the seller in the presence of five citizens, and touching with a piece of brass money a pair of scales, held by a sixth citizen, declared that the object of sale was now his own, *jure Quiritium*, and purchased with the piece of money, which he then handed to the seller. The sale might be either for this nominal consideration (as in the present instance) or for a real price paid beforehand. The *actor* now gave back to Pliny a perpetual lease of the land, reserving for the town an annual rent (*vectigal*) of HS. 30,000, or $1,200, being six per cent (at this time the legal interest) on the promised HS. 500,000. As the estate was really worth more, Pliny or his heirs could always find a purchaser for it on the margin between the rent due and the natural value, as in a copyhold estate. As he observes, however, the undesirable nature of such a tenure practically spoiled the value of the estate.

XIX.

ILLNESS OF FANNIA.

2. atrio Vestae. IV. 11, 6, N.

5. [Herennius] Senecio. —— **commentarios** = private papers. —— **matre.** Arria Caecinia.

8. licet adhuc posteros habeat. A son, brother of the deceased sisters, remained, from whom descended L. Valerius Messala Thrasea Priscus, *consul ordinarius* of 196 A. D., and L. Valerius Helvidius Priscus Publicola. —— **novissima.** "The last of her kind."

10. relegatarum. III. 11, and NN. —— **reversarum.** IX. 13, 5.

XXIV.

TESTAMENT OF UMMIDIA QUADRATILLA.

1. ultra matronalem modum. She was a stout, brisk little body, more like a peasant woman than a matron.

2. honestissimo testamento. Pliny expresses his dislike of the system which induced people to leave their money to other than their natural heirs, through the arts of *heredipetes.* III. 7, 4, N.

4. habebat illa pantomimos. Ballet-dancing was introduced at Rome by Macenas, and became a popular amusement, though Domitian tried to repress it. Rich people had slaves and freedmen trained for the purpose, and enjoyed private theatrical entertainments at each other's houses, or hired the dancers out for public use. Public exhibitions were renewed by Trajan, after the first Dacian war.

5. lusu calculorum. Played with black and white pebbles, sometimes called *latrunculi.* The game, like backgammon, seems to have been a mixture of luck and skill.

6. sacerdotalibus ludis. Augustus instituted *pontifical* games when he became *pontifex maximus*, and the other priestly colleges (II. 11, 13, N.) may have followed the example. On such occasions there would be a prize contest (*commissio*) of pantomimists.

7. alienissimi homines. Men who had not the least connection with the old lady, but who desired a place in her will, would prance about during the performance of her dancers, and sing paeans of victory to her afterwards. She appreciated the service at what it was

worth, and left small legacies as a *douceur* (*corollarium* is originally an actor's reward, and means in general any unstipulated bounty) to these men, to pay them for their *theatralis opera*,—a name applied to the professional applause, supplied in the theatres at so much a head.

XXVI.

THE LESSONS OF A SICK-ROOM.

2. balinea. Forming a daily part of Roman life, and much missed by invalids. II. 17, 11, NN.

XXVII.

GHOST STORIES.

1. inania et vana. The Epicurean view. Cf. Cassius's explanation of the apparition seen by Brutus. Plutarch, Brut. 37.

2. in porticu. I. 5, 9, N. —— **humana grandior.** A general characteristic of ancient apparitions; Romulus to Julius Proculus (Ovid. Fast. II. 503), Germany to Drusus, Sr. (Suet. Claud. I.). Imaginary representations of Europe, Asia, and Africa are given in a Pompeian fresco. Africa has a headdress with elephant's tusks.

3. accedenti Carthaginem. As proconsul. Cicero would supply *ad* with *accedenti*.

6. proscribebatur. Advertised for sale.

10. aream domus. The court-yard.

11. conditis manibus. "When the ghost had been laid." The body had been put under ground without funeral rites.

13. paedagogio. A part of the house in which young slaves of the better class were educated.

14. scrinio. A circular case in which scrolls were deposited for safe-keeping. **[Mettio] Caro.** —— **reis moris est summittere capillum.** Those accused of capital crimes wore a gray toga (*pullati*) and allowed their hair and beard to grow in token of distress (*sordes*).

XXXIII.

BAEBIUS MASSA.

1. historias tuas. The reign of Domitian was described in the lost books of the Histories of Tacitus, which have received their modern name from this expression of Pliny. They were probably called *Libri ab excessu Neronis.*

3. publicis actis. The *acta diurna* were a species of daily newspaper, compiled officially, posted in the forum, copied by slaves (IV. 7, 2, N.), and circulated in Italy and the provinces. They contained Senate and judicial proceedings, elections, army reports, society news and scandal, accidents, crimes, etc.

4. postulationibus vacaturos. "Were ready for demands" to be filed by injured persons against the confiscated estate of Massa. —— **ne bona dissipare sinant [ab iis] quorum.** The property was now in the hands of treasury officials, and court favor might restore it to Massa by granting it to claimants acting in collusion with him. To prevent this, Senecio asks for the appointment of a receiver. This is what Massa attacks as *impietas* (treason, I. 5, 6, N.) because it casts a reflection upon the emperor.

5. quaestor in ea fui. IV. 9, 6, N.

8. clarissimi consules. The recognized title of a consul or ex-consul. IX. 13, 19, N. "Mr. Chairman." —— **praevaricationem.** The treachery of a lawyer who acts by collusion with the opposing party.

BOOK EIGHTH.

IV.

THE DACIAN WAR.

2. inmissa terris nova flumina. Decebalus turned the river Sargetia from its course, and, after concealing his treasures in vaults beneath the river-bed, returned the water to its channel. He killed

the slaves who had performed the work, but after his fall his favorite Bisilis revealed the place to the Romans. —— **novos pontes.** In his first campaign, Trajan bridged the Danube with pontoons. In the second war he erected a stone bridge, whose piers are still visible at low water. Hadrian partly demolished it, to prevent incursions of the barbarians, but Dio Cassius, who had seen its remains, says that it was more wonderful than any of Trajan's Roman works (T. 18, N.). —— **montium abrupta.** Greek construction. The whole passage is designedly poetical. Merivale says: "The three passes of the Iron Gate, the Volcan, and the Rothenthurm, were easily defensible against an enemy from the south. This configuration of the Dacian territory seems to explain the Roman habit of describing the stronghold of the nation as *their mountain*." "Introrsus illi Dacia est, ad coronae speciem arduis Alpibus emunita." Jornandes, 17. —— **regia.** Poetical ablative. The Romans took the capital Zermizegethusa (Zarmi-tzeket-kusa = skin-covered house).

3. **barbara et fera nomina.** In Panegyr. 17, Pliny speaks of the *immania nomina* of the Dacian princes. Decebalus seems to have been a family or titular name of the kings. The one whom Trajan overthrew was also known as Diurpaneus. Ovid, who learned the Getic or Dacian language, speaks of it as most uncouth.

5. **inter deos ipso [Trajano].**

VIII.

SOURCE OF THE CLITUMNUS.

2. **jactas stipes.** A superstitious custom, in honor of the divinity of the stream.

3. **solum planum.** A level surface.

5. **Clitumnus.** Called Jupiter Clitumnus; hence, instead of the usual river figure (a recumbent figure with an urn), he was represented as erect and clad in the sacred *praetexta*, — a toga with narrow purple border, worn by idols, priests, magistrates, and children.

6. **praebent et hospitium.** The Hispellates made a profit of the place, by an inn and bathing establishment.

XIV.

A QUESTION OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

5. castrensibus stipendiis. II. 13, 2, N. —— **duces agere dum sequuntur.** That they might learn "to play the general by following one;" the double meaning of *agere* occasions a pun. —— **curiae foribus.** II. 11, 10, N.

6. quae potestas referentibus. II. 11, 5, N. —— **magistratibus,** *e.g.* the tribunes, I. 23, 1, N., *consules designati*, etc. —— **quis dicendi modus.** There was no time-limit to a senator's speech during the republic, and Cato of Utica abused his privilege by speaking against time until committed for contempt by Caesar, who was consul and chairman. Rules against filibustering were adopted under the empire. II. 11, 9, N. —— **distinctio.** Dividing a motion which contained separate propositions, that they might be considered one by one. —— **quae exsecutio,** etc. "The method of offering amendments."

8. modo ludibrio, modo dolori. Domitian's senate served only as the instrument of his vanity or his cruelty.

9. ingenia nostra. III. 11, 2, N.

12. libertis Afrani Dextri. The consul was found stabbed. He might have done it himself; he might have ordered a slave to despatch him. In any case, according to Roman law, all the slaves of his house were considered guilty (III. 14, 5, N.) and put to the torture. Confessing nothing (§ 12), they were put to death (15). The question then arose, how the freedmen in the house should be treated, as the torture of the slaves had elicited no evidence against them. Cf. Tac. Ann. XIV. 45. The question came before the senate because a senator was the victim. II. 11, 1, N.

16. carptim. Saying a little at a time in the course of discussion. —— **multis obstrepentibus.** The theatrical temper of second century senators was displayed in the disorder of the senate; cheering, hissing, shouting, until the presiding consul and even the tribunes became powerless. IX. 13. 19.

19. qui alia omnia. Festus explains this phrase as a circumlocution to avoid something which was considered ill-omened in *qui non sentitis*.

21. at enim. Objection —— **ut in spectaculis.** Gladiators were matched by lot; when there was an odd number, the last man was

reserved until the others had fought, and was then matched with the victor.

22. qua ergo ratione. How can voters be justly counted together now who presently will be counted against each other? The non of Keil's text is here omitted.

24. obtinui quidem. Pliny gained his parliamentary point by obliging those who voted for death to vote for banishment, and so produce a majority for that motion.

XVII.

FLOODS OF THE TIBER AND ANIO.

1. alveum excessit. From his duty as *curator alvei* (V. 14, 2, N.) Pliny's attention was naturally drawn to the subject.

2. inde. "Moreover."

5. proruta opera. Dikes were used to prevent overflow in the Crustumerian district. Varro, R. R. I. 14.

XX.

LAKE VADIMO.

3. subjacens lacus. Apparently the estate lay near Castellum Amerinum rather than Ameria (INDEX), and adjoined the lake.

4. caerulo albidior, viridi pressior. "Too pale to be blue, less vivid than green," *i. e.*, the peculiar skim-milk blue of sulphur water. —— **vis qua fracta solidantur.** The deposit of a crust binds the fragments together.

5. sacer enim. Cf. VIII. 8, 6. —— **humili radice.** The submerged part of the islands; not very deep, on account of their lightness. Like the keel of a boat, you could see the bottom of the island under water, as you looked from the side; about as much was beneath as above the water level (*suspensa pariter et mersa*).

7. lacum reddunt auferuntque. "Enlarge and diminish the lake."

XXIV.

COMMISSION TO REGULATE THE FREE CITIES OF ACHAIA.

2. fruges. Agriculture; first taught by Triptolemus of Eleusis. —— **liberarum civitatium.** The larger cities enjoyed local aut-

nomy (T. 92, 1, N.) and abused it, on account of internal factions (VI. 31, 3, N.). —— **conditores deos.** Referring especially to Athens.

3. sit fabulis quoque. Expresses the semi-contemptuous respect paid by the Romans to the degenerate Greeks, in memory of their former greatness. Cf. Tac. Ann. II. 53 and 55, comparing the opposite conduct of Germanicus and Cn. Piso.

4. quae leges—petentibus dederit. Referring to the commission of the *triumviri legibus scribendis*, B. C. 454, whose efforts produced the laws of the twelve tables.

6. qui fasces habet. A praetor at Rome had two; a praetor or propraetor in the provinces, six; a consul or proconsul, twelve lictors.

7. officii tui titulum. "Consulari potestate in provinciam Achaiam ab Imp. Caesare Nerva Trajano missus, ad ordinandum statum liberarum civitatium." (V. 14, 2, N.; VIII. 24, 2.)

8. quaesturae, IV. 9, 6, N.; **testimonium Caesaris,** I. 23, 2, N.; **tribunatus,** I. 23, 1, N.

9. suburbana. A neighboring and civilized province when compared with Moesia Inferior, Cappadocia, or the Mauretaniae. Pliny, Sr., gives shortest times by sea to different parts of the world (H. N. XIX., Prooemium). From Messina to Alexandria, six days; from Cadiz to Ostia, seven; Ostia to Tarragona, four; Ostia to Marseilles, three. But this implied the fairest winds: the same trips took weeks or months in bad weather, and were impossible in winter. Land journeys were very tedious. See T. 15 and 17. —— **sorte quam judicio.** II. 12, 2, N.

BOOK NINTH.

VI.

CIRCENSIAN GAMES.

1. circenses erant. The *Circus Maximus*, between the Palatine and Aventine, accommodated 260,000 spectators in the time of Pliny, Sr., and was enlarged by Trajan (Paneg. 51, where Lipsius read *quinquaginta milia*). Circensian games so depopulated the city that special police was detached to protect the houses on those days. The

race was driven by four charioteers (Domitian temporarily increased the number to six) distinguished by their green, blue, red, and white tunics. The citizens were divided into factions according to these colors, and backed their own cloth (*pannus*) by bets and shouts. Partisanship was carried so far that men dressed their slaves in a livery of their favorite color. Caligula was devoted to the green faction. He dined in the stable, presented $80,000 to Eutychus, a charioteer, and fed his pet horse Incitatus from an ivory manger.

2. favent panno pannum amant. People do not care for the speed of the horse or the skill of the driver, but only long to have their color win. If you could change the drivers' tunics in the middle of a race, people's interest would turn at once from one team to another.

3. hac voluptate non capior. The better class of Romans wished it were possible to put an end to these games (IV. 22, 3) which occupied the minds of the people to the exclusion of all national interests (Juv. X. 81). Pliny employed the holidays, as he did the Saturnalia (II. 17, 24), in study. It appears from IX. 23 that Tacitus was less ascetic.

VII.

VILLAS ON THE LAKE OF COMO.

1. inveni patrocinium. "I have found an excuse for myself." Villa building was a favorite and extravagant amusement. Juv. XIV. 86–95.

3. tragoediam — comoediam. The castle on the height was tragedy with lofty buskin; the villa on the shore, comedy with light *soccus*.

4. lacu utitur. Enjoys a closer or a broader view. —— **dorso.** VI. 31, 17, N. —— **gestatio.** II. 17, 14, N. —— **hamumque e cubiculo.** I. 3, 1, N. —— **ob ea quae supersunt.** The abundant natural advantages induce him to add all that art could effect.

XI.

BOOKSELLERS AT LYONS.

1. circumfer oculos. "Think it over, and you will see what I mean." There were personal objections which prevented Pliny from undertaking the proposed subject.

2. bibliopolas. IV. 7, 2, N. A Roman who had not passed the Alps had not learned the wealth and magnificence in which the cities of the Rhone valley almost equalled the capital; Germanicus and other princes had resided at Lyons, whose citizens had been admitted to the Roman senate by Claudius.

XIII.

IMPEACHMENT OF PUBLICIUS CERTUS.

2. secessu tegebat. In this, Helvidius followed the example of Seneca, who withdrew entirely from public life, and would not receive the visits of Antonius Natalis, who tried to engage him in Piso's conspiracy. Tac. Ann. XV. 60. On account of his family connection, Helvidius was a marked man.

4. primis quidem diebus. Domitian was assassinated Sept. 18th, 96, and Pliny attacked Certus in 97. —— **amissa nuper uxore.** Pliny's first wife was the daughter of Pompeia Celerina, and died during the reign of Domitian; the second was the stepdaughter of Vettius Proculus, who died at this time; the third was Calpurnia, whom he married about 98, and who probably survived him. —— **limine contineret.** For nine days after a funeral the relatives remained in the house; this, however, was not always allowed to interfere with public duties. Sen. Epp. 99.

5. adscribi. "To endorse." A legal metaphor, from the custom of subscribing the complaint against the accused.

6. senatus intra diem tertium. II. 11, 10, N. —— **sed non sustinui,** etc. "But it cost me a struggle to resolve that I would not tell him."

7. jus dicendi. II. 11, 5, N. —— **salvi simus.** Ironical. "I hope you intend to spare a few of us." Up to this time no senator had been attacked for his record under Domitian. § 21.

9. permiseris. Pliny means that he shall owe the consul but little thanks for allowing him to speak when he has a right to do so by the rules of the house. Following the dates of Mommsen, the scene took place early in 97, when, the emperor being absent, Verginius Rufus would have been chairman. This fact, and the warm friendship between him and Pliny, gives this speech an unnatural sound, and inclines one to refer the whole affair to the last months of 96.

10. futuris principibus. The feeble health of Nerva showed from the first that his reign would be short; he had not yet settled the succession by adopting Trajan, and every prominent public man was discussed as a possible emperor. Among others was the then governor of Syria (name unknown), who was a warm friend of Publicius Certus.

11. praefectus aerarii. II. 11, 19, N. —— **brevi consulem.** Certus had been made *praefectus aerarii* and promised the consulship by Domitian, though he evidently was not yet *consul designatus.* His colleague in the prefectship, and probable colleague in the consulship (compare the cases of Pliny and Julius Cornutus Tertullus) was Vettius Proculus. As a result of this accusation, Certus lost his position, while Proculus was consul in 98.

12. omnia praecepi, etc. Reply of Aeneas to the Sibyl, when she tries to dissuade him from the descent to Hades. Aen. VI. 105.

15. [Julius] Cornutus Tertullus.

16. tutorem. II. 1, 8, N. —— **cruentae adulationis.** In serving as Domitian's bloodhound. —— **nota — censoria.** The censor (under the empire the emperor, V. 14, 1, N.) revised the list of senators and *equites,* by making a mark (*nota*) against the name of one who was to be dropped from the list. This is confused by a mixed metaphor with the brand which was burned into the flesh of a slave.

19. obturbatur, obstrepitur. VIII. 14, 16, N. —— **vir clarissime.** A consular's title. VII. 33, 8, N. It was not merely the title of a senator, as is shown by the fact that the consul simply addresses Pliny (ex-praetor) as *Secunde.* § 9.

20. discessione. II. 11, 5, N. —— **ὦ γέρον,** κ.τ.λ. "The young fighters press you hard, old man." Diomede addresses Nestor on the battle-field. Il. VIII. 102. Veiento was at least seventy-two years old.

22. Caesar — non remisit. The *auctoritas senatus,* consequently, was not ratified (II. 11, 5, N.), but Nerva degraded Certus. § 11, N.

23. actionem. "The pleading;" the speech delivered in the court-room, including the effect produced by elocution. —— **oratio.** The matured and corrected oration afterwards published.

XXIII.

LITERARY REPUTATION.

2. sedisse secum. Claudius reserved seats in the circus for senators, and Nero for equites. In so immense a building (IX. 6, 1, N.) there were many front seats, and it would seem from this incident that the two orders took places indiscriminately. In the theatre the senate had always occupied the *orchestra*, while the *equites* were assigned the first fourteen rows by the *lex Roscia* in Cicero's time. See Lipsius *ad Tac. Ann.* XV. 32.

XXXIII.

A DOLPHIN STORY.

1. isto ingenio. Pliny expects his friend to make a poem of it. —— **magna auctori fides.** The same story is told by Pliny, Sr., H. N. IX. 8, 26, who mentions it as occurring *intra hos annos*. He gives a number of stories about dolphins, who were supposed by the ancients to have a fondness for human beings and music.

9. legatum proconsulis. II. 11, 23, N. Pliny, Sr., ascribes the anointing to Flavianus, proconsul of Africa. Shortly before, he mentions a Flavianus as an authority on dolphins, and this may have occasioned an error with transcribers.

XXXVII.

APOLOGIZES FOR NOT ATTENDING HIS FRIEND'S INAUGURATION.

1. kalendis statim. *Consules suffecti* began office on the kalends of various months (II. 11, 19, N.). The autumn was the time for making new leases. —— **consulem videro.** I. 5, 11, N. —— **locandorum praediorum.** III. 19, 6, NN.

3. nullum justius genus. Farming on shares (*partibus* expresses *halves*) divided the gain and loss of good and bad seasons between landlord and tenant.

5. quam non delicata — causa. "How unattractive an engagement."

XXXIX.

REPAIRING A TEMPLE OF CERES.

1. haruspicum. II. 20, 4, N.

2. idibus Septembribus. Sept. 13th. The *Cerealia* were in April. This was a local festival and annual market (*multae res aguntur*).

3. quatuor — columnas. It was to be a prostyle, tetrastyle temple.

5. istinc repetendum. "Which you cannot decide for yourself."

BOOK OF EPISTLES BETWEEN TRAJAN AND PLINY.

XV. [XXVI.]

VOYAGE TO BITHYNIA.

ὑπὲρ Μαλέαν. "Round the Malea," instead of crossing the isthmus of Corinth. VIII. 24, 9, N.

XVII. A. [XXVIII.]

THE SAME, CONTINUED.

2. XV. kal. Octobres. Sept. 17th.

3. excutio. Pliny was an imperial legatus extraordinary to investigate the condition of the province. See INDEX, *Bithynia, Achaia.* The confusion of affairs had been brought out in the recent impeachments of two proconsuls.

XVII. B.

AN ARCHITECT WANTED.

1. mensorem. Pliny's natural taste for building (IX. 7, 1, N.) led him at once into public works in his province, of which he mentions

a great number begun or completed by his advice. An architect was maintained in each considerable Roman city, with a public salary, to preserve public buildings, and estimate necessary repairs. Pliny did not trust the honesty of the Greeks (T. 39, 4), and repeatedly requests that a Roman architect and engineer may be sent him. Trajan constantly avoids doing so.

XVIII. [XXIX.]

3. aut Romae aut in proximo. Trajan was the greatest of Roman builders, and his reign witnessed the culmination of Roman architecture. The city was adorned with the *Basilica Ulpia*, Trajan Column, theatres, porticos, temples, baths, aqueducts; ports were built at Ostia (II. 17, 2, N.), Centum Cellae (INDEX), and Ancona. Beneventum and other cities were adorned; the Danube (VIII. 4, 2, N.) and Tagus bridged, etc.

XXIX. [XXXVIII.]

TREATMENT OF ENLISTED SLAVES.

1. conditorem. Discipline had been relaxed under Domitian. —— **sacramento militari.** Oath of allegiance, in which the soldier promised obedience to his officers and fidelity to the emperor; an officer pronounced it (*praeivit*), the soldiers following. It was repeated on the day of the emperor's accession every year. T. 52. —— **distributi in numeros.** "Assigned to their companies."

XXX. [XXXIX.]

1. mittendo ad te. Though a civilian, Pliny possessed military authority as the emperor's *legatus* (T. 17 A., 3, N.). The question in this case is, whether the slaves were conscripts, substitutes, or volunteers. In the latter case they are to be crucified. The dread of servile insurrection caused great jealousy of allowing slaves the knowledge and use of arms. III. 14, 5, N.

2. probati sunt. A man on enlistment was physically examined, and was obliged to report name, condition, etc.

XXXIII. [XLII.]

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1. Gerusian et Iseon. A hospital for old men, and a temple of Isis.

2. sipho. A double fire-engine, worked by hand-brakes. Rich; Dict. Ant. 607.

3. collegium fabrorum. Pliny proposes to organize a fire-company, not to exceed one hundred and fifty men, to consist of respectable tradesmen, and to be allowed no powers not immediately connected with their duties. Trajan's refusal shows the great jealousy in the central government against the *hetaeriae* or clubs, which were practically secret societies, and the cause of much disorder in Greek cities. At Rome there was a regular paid department.

XXXIV. [XLIII.]
XXXVII. [XLVI.]

AQUEDUCTS.

1. HS. $\overline{\text{XXX}}$ CCC XXIX. Ter et tricies centum millia et viginti novem millia (cf. Mon. Ancyr. II. 4) sestertiûm; 3,329,000 sesterces, about $133,000. —— **CC.** Sestertiûm bis, $8,000. The work was begun with vigor, to finish an aqueduct on arches (*arcuato opere*) in which the water might flow at its own level, exposed to the air, and under the control of directors. Despairing of this, they made an attempt to lay cheap underground pipes, but this also failed. Pliny reverts to the original design.

3. aquilegem. Hydraulic engineer. —— **architectum.** T. 17 B., N. Trajan, in reply, desires an investigation of the city council's action in the matter, and the expenditure of the money.

XXXVIII. [XLVII.]
XXXIX. [XLVIII.]

THEATRE; GYMNASIUM; BATH.

1. sestertium — centies. Four hundred thousand dollars.

2. descendit et hiat. "It is settling and cracking" with great

fissures. —— **quibus subinde suscipitur.** Where the ground was low it had been raised by substructions, and in some places buttresses (**fulturae**) had been added.

3. basilicae. Porticos, not necessarily used as court-houses in Greece. These were to be adjacent to the theatre. Around the top of it was to run a covered gallery, to shelter the audience from sudden showers.

4. gymnasium. Found in all Greek cities, furnishing exercise-ground for young men, seats and walks for philosophers, and gossiping places for all classes. It contained gardens, porticos, tennis-courts, baths, and assembly-rooms. The Nicaean architect attempted too many halls and courts (*numerosius laxiusque*). Rich; Dict. Ant. 324. —— **parietes,** etc. The walls were filled in with loose rubble-work, and had no brick-facing to prevent moisture.

5. buleutae. Corresponded to *decuriones* (II. 11, 23, N.); their assembly was the *bule*. In addition to those regularly chosen by the censors, others were added (a conservative element) by nomination of the emperor, and these were expected to offer a *honorarium* of one or two thousand denarii for public purposes.

XL. [XLIX.]

XLI. [L.]

A CANAL.

2. ligna, materiae. Fire-wood and tinder. —— **hoc opus.** A canal. The Romans constructed them on a large scale in the Roman Campagna, Holland, and other flat districts, but were unacquainted with the use of canal-locks. *Cataractae* or flood-gates husbanded the water of streams, but were not built double, to serve as lift-locks.

4. a rege. Bithynia was ruled by a native dynasty B.C. 440–88. It was conquered by Mithridates the Great, and became a Roman province in 74, being organized by Pompey.

XLV. [LIV.]

POSTAL SERVICE.

1. diplomata. So named from their form, — two tablets hinged together, and containing imperial orders to all government officials to speed the bearer on his way. They were good until a fixed date. Augustus was the first to organize the system of communications. He established posting stations, at distances of about fifteen miles, on the principal roads of the empire. The postmasters (*parochi*) were bound to supply couriers and officers with relays and necessaries.

XLVI. [LV.]
LII. [LX.]

ANNIVERSARY OF ACCESSION.

dum suscipis. The day of Trajan's adoption by Nerva. IX. 13, 10, N. —— **praeivimus.** T. XXIX. 1, N.

LIV. [LXII.]

COMPULSORY LOANS.

1. Pliny had collected arrears of taxes, and did not wish the money to lie idle. He could find no investments (III. 19, 8, N.), and no borrowers at twelve per cent, which was the usual Bithynian rate, — much higher than that in Italy (VII. 18, 2, N.), on account of the want of public confidence. Pliny proposed to make the *decuriones* take it at a fixed rate, and to furnish security (*ita ut recte caveant*). Trajan objects to the unfair arrangement, and directs him to lend it at its market value, according to the number of borrowers. In the decline of the empire, as taxes increased and towns became poor, the *decuriones* were held responsible for the taxes of the place, until the office became a burden instead of an honor, and was forced upon all men of sufficient means.

LXV. [LXXI.]

EXPOSURE OF INFANTS.

1. θρεπτούς. The exposure of children by parents was not forbidden by law or custom. In Rome a man had a right to expose any male child pronounced imperfect by a jury of neigbors, and all daughters except the first. The rules of provinces are not known. When an exposed child was preserved and educated (*θρεπτός*) by a stranger, the question arose whether it could be claimed as a slave, or whether the educator had a lien upon it for provision supplied. Trajan, in his reply, sides fully for freedom; but as this caused idle parents to expose their children in hope of subsequently reclaiming them, later emperors changed the law.

2. exemplo. "A precedent."

3. in scriniis tuis. The imperial archives.

LXX. [LXXV.]

2. Claudio Caesari. Polyaenus, a freedman (probably *procurator* (III. 5, 16, N.) of the emperor Claudius), had bequeathed his house to his patron with directions that a temple should be raised to him (the emperors were thus honored in the provinces during their lives) in the peristyle or inner court, and that the rest of the house should be let, to supply funds for maintaining worship. Trajan, as emperor and *pontifex maximus*, has disposal of the soil, and Pliny applies to him for the lot.

3. in area vacua. Where the peristyle had been. Pliny appears to avoid the question whether a temple had really been built to Claudius (whose descent into heaven was a Roman joke), but Trajan observes it, and in his reply maintains the emperor's honor more strenuously than he had done that of Cybele in a similar instance mentioned in Epistle L. —— **exedra.** A hall with benches, for the discussions of philosophers and rhetoricians.

LXXIV. [XVI.]

CASE OF CALLIDROMUS.

1. **operas suas locaverat.** He had hired himself to these millers and bakers (the same class undertook all the operations of preparing bread from corn), and they shut him up as a slave. —— **ad tuam statuam.** Under the reigns of Tiberius and Domitian, the emperor's image gained especial sanctity. It was treason to touch an insolent slave if he held up a denarius with the imperial imprint (Tac. Ann. III. 36) or to perform any common work with a hand which bore the emperor's head on a ring. Trajan put an end to the abuse. T. 81. —— **muneri missum Pacoro.** A caravan traffic was maintained by the Aorsi and other Scythian tribes northeast of the Euxine, forming a connection between the northern and eastern enemies of Rome. Decebalus desired the Parthians to attack Rome on the Euphrates.

3. **glebulam misi.** A piece of gold ore, perhaps. If Laberius was already exiled, his slave and his slave's property belonged to the treasury.

LXXIX. [LXXXIII.]

PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTION.

1. **Pompeia lege.** When a new district was incorporated as a province, a commissioner was appointed to draw up a constitution. In the case of Bithynia, this was done by Pompey the Great, after the fall of Mithridates. T. 41, 4, N.

2. **minores,** the subject, **magistratus,** the object, of **capere.** The constitution of these towns approximated that of Roman **municipia,** though the officers bore Greek names. II. 11, 23, N.

3. **honestorum hominum liberos.** This was intended by Augustus in his edict, and agreed with the generally aristocratic tendency of his legislation. Cf. II. 11, 10, N.

LXXXI. [LXXXV.]

CASE OF DION CHRYSOSTOM.

Cocceianus Dio, by direction of the *bule* of Prusa, had superintended the erection of a public library adorned with a statue of Trajan. In an adjoining cloistered court he had placed the sarcophagus of his wife and child. When he presented his accounts for approval to the *bule*, his enemy, Flavius Archippus, employed an advocate to demand an investigation, adding, as the *onus* of the offence, that it was treasonable to place Trajan's statue near a grave. (T. 74, 1, N.)

1. intra hospitium. Possibly an edifice, like the Athenian Prytaneum, at which distinguished visitors received public hospitality.

2. pro tribunali. Each province was divided into a number of *conventus* or judicial districts. The proconsul or *legatus* appeared at the chief city of each on appointed days, and held court, seated on the tribunal (II. 14, 4, N.), with a company of assessors or *judices* chosen from the wealthier classes of the place.

7. in quo dicuntur sepulti. "In which are buried, as the complaint sets forth." The portico had been added by Dion at his own expense, and probably as a memorial of his friends (VI. 31, 3, N.). There was no denial of the facts, and it appears that such cases had been punished under Domitian.

8. in hoc praecipue genere. Treason cases. Trajan refuses at once to admit such an accusation. He directs the accounts to be examined, as was undoubtedly desired by his friend Dion.

XCII. [XCIII.]

FREE CITIES; ERANI.

1. civitas — foederata. A city which had not been originally conquered by Rome, but admitted to alliance. The treaty of alliance regulated the constitution, which provided freedom from Roman jurisdiction and taxation, but bound the city to make no foreign alliances. A *civitas libera* possessed the same privileges, but by grant instead of treaty. Thus, an *urbs foederata* was also *libera*; but if *libera*, it was not necessarily *foederata*. —— **beneficio indulgentiae tuae.** Such cities were practically controlled by the Romans, who could deprive

them of their charter at pleasure, and this Pliny insinuates; but Trajan's answer recognizes their constitutional rights, provided they do not break the public peace. The *Amiseni* received their charter under Augustus. —— **eranos.** Clubs which met monthly for a common banquet, and provided for the relief of members in distress by contribution (*collatio*). On account of the strong feeling at Rome against all associations (T. 33, 3, N.) Pliny refers the case to the emperor.

XCIII. [XCIV.]
XCVI. [XCVII.]

CHRISTIANS.

1. cognitionibus de Christianis. The first execution of Christians noticed by Roman writers was the indiscriminate and brutal massacre by Nero (Tac. Ann. XV. 44). A second persecution occurred under Domitian, and individual trials took place from time to time. It appears, however, that, when Pliny wrote, there was no statute or edict to regulate such cases. Christianity was naturally confused by the Romans with the wild and licentious religions of the East, and with the rebellious Jewish nation. Christians withdrew from tribunals and theatres as well as temples, since all public places were connected with idolatry; and they were constrained by persecution to hold illicit nocturnal meetings. In the eyes of a Roman judge, they were members of an extensive secret society (T. 33, 3, N.), and dreaded as communists or nihilists; for their atheism was concluded from their rejection of the national religion.

3. duci, sc. **ad supplicium.**

4. in urbem remittendos. IV. 22, 1, N.

5. praeeunte me. T. 29, 1, N. —— **imagini tuae.** T. 70, 2, N.

7. stato die. Sunday. —— **invicem.** Antiphonally, between presbyter and people. —— **ne depositum — abnegarent.** A frequent temptation, on account of the want of securities. III. 19, 8, N. —— **ad capiendum cibum.** The *agape* or love-feast; they add the words **promiscuum tamen et innoxuum,** to show that it consisted of ordinary food, and not of human flesh, as was asserted.

8. ministrae. Deaconesses.

9. vicos etiam atque agros. Quiet country places and the *pagani* were the last to be influenced by a new movement.

CVI. [CVII.]

CITIZENSHIP.

1. centurione cohortis. The organization of cavalry into cohorts instead of *alae* (III. 5, 3, N.), and their command by centurions rather than *praefecti* is anomalous, though similar cases are mentioned in inscriptions.

CVII. [CVIII.]

1. filiae ejus. Probably his daughter by a provincial wife, who had no *connubium*, and whose daughter therefore remained in the mother's *peregrinitas*.

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

The names of persons of senatorial rank are printed in capitals.

Achaia. VIII. 20, 2. A province including the Peloponnesus and parts of northern Greece. Nero pillaged the province of its works of art, but, to reward its skilful flattery during his musical tour in A. D. 67, granted it freedom from taxation. Vespasian withdrew this grant, and placed it under a *praetor* (Pausanias, VII. 17), which seems to mean a senatorial proconsul of praetorian rank. As the free cities quarrelled with each other, Trajan despatched Maximus (VIII. 24), about 108 A. D., as a special imperial legatus pro praetore to settle matters (II. 12, 2, N.). The province at this time included Greece southeast of Thessaly and Aetolia. When Ptolemy wrote (under Marcus Aurelius) it was still senatorial.

Acilius. III. 14.

[Q.] ACUTIUS NERVA. II. 12, 2. Consul suffectus for November, A. D. 100. Afterwards legatus of Germania Inferior.

Aegyptus. V. 19, 6; VIII. 20, 2; T. VI. 7, 10. On account of its importance as a grain province, its turbulent population, and its defensible position enclosed by the desert, Augustus separated it in government from other provinces. No senator or eques illustris was allowed to enter it without imperial passport, and it was governed by an equestrian praefectus, who, with his subordinates, were direct nominees of the emperor. Egypt was much visited by curious and consumptive Romans. The three epistrategiae (Thebaid, Heptanomis, Lower Egypt) were subdivided into twenty-seven nomes.

Aeschines. I. 20, 4; II. 3, 10; IV, 5, 1; IX. 26, 9. B.C. 389–314. The rival of Demosthenes. The latter drove him from Athens in 330 by the oration *de Corona*. Aeschines settled in Asia Minor, and founded the Rhodian school of eloquence.

Afer. See DOMITIUS.

[Cn.] AFRANIUS DEXTER. V. 13, 4; VIII. 14, 12. Mentioned as consul designatus in V. 13; as inscriptions fix his (suffect) consulship in May, 105 A. D., this refers the date of the letter to the early months of that year. About 108 he was found dead; whether by suicide or murder was uncertain.

Africa. II. 11, 2, 19; III. 7, 12; 9, 2, 3; VI. 34, 3; VII. 27, 2; IX. 33, 2. A Roman province in the continent of the same name, extending from Mauretania to the Syrtis Major, and into the interior indefinitely. It was senatorial, and second in dignity to Asia alone.

Albinus. See LUCCEIUS.

Alsium. VI. 10. (*Palo.*) Due west of Rome on the Etruscan coast. Pompey the Great, Verginius, and Antoninus Pius had villas (perhaps the same one) there. There are remains of such a structure.

Ameria. VIII. 20. (*Amelia.*) An ancient Umbrian municipium, six miles west of Narnia. Its cyclopean walls are well preserved. It is fifty-six (Roman) miles from the city by the *via Amerina*, which, nine miles before Ameria, passed Castellum Amerinum, within two miles of Lake Vadimo.

Amisus. T. 92, 93, 110. (*Samsûn.*) Urbs libera et foederata. A port of Pontus, eighty-five miles southeast of Sinope.

Ammius Flaccus. IX. 13, 13. Of praetorian rank in the senate, A. D. 97.

Anio. VIII. 17, 3. (*Teverone.*) The part of the stream above Tibur (*Tivoli*) flows through picturesque Sabine valleys. It was famous for its clear, cold water, and was dammed at Sublaqueum to supply head for aqueducts. Its course was lined with villas. Below the cascades at Tibur it passes through the Campagna, entering the Tiber two miles above Rome. In Pliny's day its banks were covered with gardens and groves, and by pleasure-houses, which projected in places into the current.

ANTEIA. IX. 13, 4, 16. Daughter of P. Anteius, who had been compelled to die by Nero in A. D. 66. She married Helvidius Priscus, Jr., bearing him three children. She was married again before the death of Domitian.

Apollinaris. See DOMITIUS.

Aquila. See ATTIUS.

M. [AQUILIUS] REGULUS. I. 5, 20; II. 11, 22; 20; IV. 2, 7; VI. 2. Before his twenty-fourth year he began a career of delation

by accusing Sulpicius Camerinus, Cornelius Orfitus, and Licinius Crassus, thus acquiring great wealth. When Galba fell, January 15, A. D. 69, Regulus is said to have rewarded the soldiers who murdered Calpurnius Piso Licinianus, and even to have bitten the dead man's head. In 70, he was quaestor in the senate, and was protected from condemnation by his (half?) brother Vipstanus Messalla, an officer in Vespasian's army. When Domitian came to the throne, Regulus resumed his trade as delator, though in a quieter way, and secured himself by time-serving under Nerva and Trajan. He is highly praised as an orator by Martial, and in the centumviral court was the rival of Pliny, by whom he was cordially hated. He acquired an immense fortune ($4,800,000) by delation and will-hunting. Died about 106.

Aratus. V. 6. 43. A Greek poet of the third century, B. C. He lived at the Macedonian court of Antigonus Gonatus, at whose request he versified two astronomical treatises of Eudoxus. These poems, the Φαινόμενα and Διοσημεῖα, have been preserved.

Archippus. See FLAVIUS.

Aristo. See CLAUDIUS.

ARMENIUS BROCCHUS. T. 65, 66. Proconsul under Domitian.

ARRIA. III. 16; VI. 24, 5. Wife of Caecina Paetus, whose suicide she encouraged and shared.

ARRIA CAECINIA. III, 11, 3; 16, 10; IX. 13, 3. Daughter of Caecina Paetus and Arria Major. The wife of Thrasea Paetus, and a relation of the poet Persius. She wished to die with her husband, but he begged her to live for their daughter's sake. Banished by Domitian in 93, but restored, probably by Nerva.

Arrianus. See MATURUS.

Artemidorus. III. 11.

Arulenus Rusticus. See JUNIUS.

Asia. III. 7, 3; IV. 3, 1; VIII. 20, 2. The Roman province included the western coast of Asia Minor, with its celebrated cities. It was considered the most honorable senatorial province.

ASINIUS (?) GALLUS. II. 17; IV. 17; VIII. 20. His connection with the distinguished men of the same name uncertain. Pliny writes to him confidentially about the Laurentine villa, and concerning the natural history of Lake Vadimo. He was intimate with Corellia.

[C.] ASINIUS POLLIO. I. 20, 41; V. 3, 5; VI. 29, 5. B. C. 76–

A. D. 4. General of Julius Caesar, counsellor of Augustus, patron of Vergil and Horace, orator, poet, and historian. He affected an archaic style. "Pollio is very original; his diligence is so great that to some it seems excessive: he has abundance of judgment and spirit; but from lack of polish and amenity he seems to have lived a generation earlier than Cicero." Quintilian, Inst. Or. X. 1, 113. "I should suppose that he had written in the age of Menenius Agrippa or Appius Claudius Caecus." Aper, apud Tac. de Clar. Or. 21.

Atilius Crescens. I. 9, 8; II. 14, 2; VI. 8. A transpadane citizen (Doering supposes him Milanese on the evidence of an inscription), the schoolmate and intimate friend of Pliny. He was of moderate means, a scholar and a wit. He resided in Rome.

ATTIA VIRIOLA. VI. 33, 2. Daughter of Sex. Attius Suberinus; succeeded in breaking her father's will and obtaining part of his fortune.

Attius Aquila. T. 106, 107. Centurion of the sixth equestrian cohort.

ATTIUS CLEMENS, I. 10; IV. 2.

[SEX. ATTIUS] SUBERINUS. VI. 33, 2; VII. 6, 10, 11. Consul the second time (ordinarius) in 104 A. D. Praefectus praetorio under Trajan. Appointed commissioner in the case of Varenus. Mommsen supposes him to have been the octogenarian who married again and disinherited his daughter (VI. 33).

[ATTIUS] SUBERINUS. Perhaps nephew of the last. His own father disinherited him for shameful conduct, but he made an attempt to break his uncle's will and secure part of the property.

Aufidius Bassus. III. 5, 6. Quintilian mentions him as a little older than his contemporary Servilius Nonianus, who died in A. D. 59. Seneca describes his painful but calm old age. He wrote a history of Roman wars in Germany, and also Annals, probably beginning with the civil wars and ending with the death of Claudius in A. D 54. Pliny, Sr., who continued his work, is first quoted by Tacitus in Ann. XIII. 20, A. D. 55.

IMPERATOR CAESAR AUGUSTUS. V. 3, 5; T. 65, 79, 80, 84. B. C. 63–A. D. 14. His long reign of forty-five years enabled him to remodel the Roman constitution in a fashion which lasted until the times of Diocletian. He wrote a poem called *Sicilia*, and a book of epigrams.

Avitus. See OCTAVIUS.

Aurelia. II. 20, 10, 11.

[**Sex. Aurelius**] **Propertius.** VI. 15, 1; IX. 22, 1, 2. The elegiac poet; follower of Horace and predecessor of Ovid; about 51–15 B. C.

AVIDIUS NIGRINUS. T. 65, 66. Proconsul of Bithynia under Domitian.

AVIDIUS QUIETUS. VI. 29, 1; IX. 13, 15. A friend of Thrasea (died A. D. 66). Proconsul of Asia. After the death of Domitian in 96, he aided Pliny in avenging Helvidius Priscus. Mentioned as if dead in 106–107 (VI. 29).

BAEBIUS MACER. III. 5; IV. 9. 16; 12, 4. Consul designatus, A. D. 103 or 104; praefectus urbi, 117, at the close of Trajan's reign.

BAEBIUS MASSA. III. 4, 4, 6; VI. 29, 8; VII. 33. Appears as procurator rationalis of Africa in 70 A. D., where he recognized and betrayed to death L. Calpurnius Piso. He became a notorious informer, and rose under Domitian to be proconsul of Hispania Baetica, where he was guilty of infamous peculation. Pliny and Herennius Senecio accused him before the senate in 93. He was convicted, but seemed likely to be able to conceal his property and escape with his gains through the emperor's favor. Senecio asked the consuls to appoint receivers for the property; upon which Massa threatened to impeach Senecio of treason. We hear no more of him, and he was probably dead before Nerva's time. The scholiast on Juv. I. 36, speaks of him as a pet dwarf of Nero, but he must have been free born to attain the proconsulship of Spain.

Baetica. I. 7; III. 4, 9; VI. 29, 8; VII. 16, 3; 33, 4. Andalusian Spain, south of the Sierra Morena. It was the most fertile part of the peninsula. Its inhabitants, largely of the Carthaginian stock, were Romanized at a comparatively early period. Under the empire it was a senatorial province, governed by a consular proconsul.

Baiae. IX. 7, 2; P. 82. The favorite seaside resort on the bay of Puteoli. The shore was lined with villas, whose colonnades and summer-houses projected into and overhung the sea. On the left (facing seaward) the shore sank to the level of the Lucrine Lake, while on the right (towards Bauli) it rose in cliffs of pumice-stone. On the former site the buildings resembled Pliny's Laurentine villa (II. 17), on the latter they rose in castles, such as were built in the neighborhood by Lucullus and Julius Caesar.

Bassus. See AUFIDIUS, JULIUS.

[BELLICIUS] SOLLERS. V. 4; cf. 13, 2. Triumvir monetalis, tribunus legionis XXII. (Germania Superior), quaestor Cretae et Cyrenaicae, aedilis curulis, praetor, praefectus frumenti dandi ex senatus consulto, legatus legionis XIII. (Germania Superior). In the expedition against the Suebi and Sarmatae (A. D. 90) he received decorations. Legatus pro praetore Galatiae et Pisidiae, fetialis, consul. His official career is preserved by inscriptions from Galatia and Verona.

Bithynia. IV. 9; V. 20; VI. 13; VII. 6; 10, 1; VIII. 24, 8; T. 17, 18, 65, 66, 77, 79, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114. The Roman province included the south coast of the Euxine, comprising Paphlagonia and western Pontus. When Julius Bassus was sent there, it must have been a senatorial province, for he was impeached *repetundarum* before the senate; but when Pliny went there in 111, it was as legatus pro praetore of Trajan with consular power (II. 12, 2, N.). This seems to imply that the province remained nominally senatorial; but it became fully imperial under Hadrian. See Arnold's *Roman Provincial Administration*, p. 105, NN. 2 and 6, and p. 141.

Blaesus. See VELLEIUS.

Brocchus. See ARMENIUS.

Caecilius Celer. I. 5, 8.

CAECILIUS CLASSICUS III. 4, 9; VI. 29, 8. A native of Africa. He was guilty of peculation as proconsul of Hispania Baetica in 99 A. D., and died (probably by suicide) when his maladministration was discovered. After his death the province prosecuted the case at Rome, involving his wife, daughter, son-in-law, and others. Pliny pleaded the case, A. D. 101.

CAECINA PAETUS. III. 16. Involved in the conspiracy of Furius Camillus Scribonianus, A. D. 42, he was encouraged to commit suicide by the example of his wife Arria. Dio Cassius calls him *consul*, probably confusing him with C. Caecina Largus, consul of that year.

Caelianus. See SEMPRONIUS.

[M. APPULEIUS PROCULUS TI.] CAEPIO HISPO. IV. 9. 16. Praefectus aerarii militaris, consul designatus A. D. 103 or 104; proconsul of Hispania Baetica; proconsul of Asia; pontifex.

Callidromus. T. 74.

Calpurnia. IV. 1, 1; 13, 5, 19; V. 11; VI. 4, 7; 12, 3; 30, 5; VII. 5; VIII. 10, 11; T. 120, 121. Pliny's third wife. She seems to have been an orphan, educated by her grandfather and her aunt Calpurnia Hispulla. She accompanied her husband to Bithynia, and was recalled by the news of her grandfather's death.

[M.] CALPURNIUS FLACCUS. V. 2. Consul suffectus, A. D. 97. Declamations under the name of Calpurnius Flaccus are edited with the works of Quintilian, and were possibly written by this man.

[P.] CALPURNIUS MACER [CAULIUS RUFUS]. V. 18; T. 42, 61, 62, 77. Legatus Moesiae Inferioris, A. D. 112.

L. CALPURNIUS PISO. III. 7, 12. Son of Cn. Piso, the enemy of Germanicus. He originally bore his father's ill-omened name, *Cnaeus*, and was directed by the senate to change it. He was consul ordinarius in 27 A. D., praefectus urbi in 36, and proconsul of Africa under Caligula. He lived to an advanced age.

L. [CALPURNIUS, L. F.] PISO. III. 7, 12. Son of the last. Consul ordinarius A. D. 57, Frater Arvalis, Curator Aquarum, Triumvir vectigalibus publicis curandis. Proconsul of Africa, where he was put to death in 70 by Valerius Festus, who was acting in Vespasian's interest, but without his consent.

[L. CALPURNIUS] PISO [LICINIANUS]. (After his second adoption, SER. SULPICIUS GALBA) II. 20, 2. Son of M. Licinius Crassus Frugi, adopted by an uncertain Piso, and afterwards by the emperor Galba, who proclaimed him heir of the empire in A. D. 69. Otho, who had expected the adoption himself, excited a mutiny in which both Galba and Licinianus perished. Verania, the wife of Licinianus, bought his head from a soldier, and performed the funeral rites.

C. CALVISIUS RUFUS. I. 12, 12; II. 20; III. 1, 19; IV. 4, 1; V. 7; VIII. 2; IX. 6. A decurio of Comum; the neighbor and friend of Pliny, who asks his advice upon practical questions concerning the management of his estate.

Camerinus. See SULPICIUS.

Campania. III. 7, 6; V. 14, 9; VI. 4, 1; 20, 3; 28, 1; 30, 2; VII. 3, 1. The plain adjoining the Bay of Naples and Gulf of Salerno; the favorite watering-place of the Romans.

Caninius Rufus. I. 3; II. 8; III. 7; VI. 21; VII. 18; VIII. 4; IX. 33. A rich landholder of Comum, the neighbor and literary

friend of Pliny. He composed poems, and undertook a history of Trajan's Dacian wars. He established a fund to give the citizens of Comum an annual feast.

C. CASSIUS [LONGINUS]. VII. 24, 8. Descendant of Julius Caesar's murderer. Consul suffectus, A. D. 30; legatus of Syria, 49–51. Banished by Nero in 65, he was recalled by Vespasian. He preserved the republican traditions of his house, but in law followed the school of Ateius Capito, which he identified with his own name by his learning and writings.

[TI.] CATIUS [CAESIUS] FRONTO. II. 11, 3, 18; IV. 9, 15; VI. 13, 3. A senator and celebrated orator who pleaded in behalf of Marius Priscus (A. D. 99), Julius Bassus (103–104), and Varenus Rufus (106). Mentioned as Arvalis, 105. Fronto is praised or quoted by Martial, Aelian, Macrobius, and Sidonius Apollinaris.

Catius Lepidus. IV. 7.

Cato. See PORCIUS.

Catullus. See VALERIUS.

Celer. VII. 17.

Celer. See CAECILIUS.

Centum Cellae. VI. 31, 1. (*Civita Vecchia.*) The dangerous sandy coast of Etruria and Latium had no harbor between Cossa and Circeii (Swinburne, Two Sicilies, I. 4). To remedy the inconvenience, Trajan constructed his Portus near Ostia (see INDEX) and formed at Centum Cellae an artificial harbor, which is still the best on that coast. It was shaped like an amphitheatre, with two arms approaching each other seaward, and leaving an opening which was partially filled by an artificial island or breakwater, provided with two lighthouses.

Cerialis. See TUCCIUS.

Certus. See PUBLICIUS.

Cicero. See TULLIUS.

Clarus. See SEPTICIUS.

Classicus. See CAECILIUS.

[TI.] CLAUDIUS CAESAR [AUGUSTUS]. I. 13, 3; III. 16; T. 70, 71; P. 11. Brother of Germanicus, he came to the throne by accident after the death of his nephew Caligula in A. D. 41. He escaped the conspiracy of Furius Camillus Scribonianus in 42. He was governed by his freedmen and wives, the last of whom, Agrippina, Jr., poisoned him in 54. He was deified by Nero, who laughed

at him, however, and said that mushrooms were a dish for the gods, since they had translated his stepfather.

Claudius Aristo. VI. 31, 3. A distinguished Ephesian, falsely accused before Trajan.

Claudius Eumolpus. T. 81. Accused Dio Cocceianus.

Claudius Marcellinus. II. 11, 15.

Claudius Polyaenus. T. 70. Freedman of Claudius Caesar.

Clemens. See ATTIUS.

Clitumnus. VIII. 8. (*Clitunno.*) A stream in Umbria, celebrated for its clear waters and beautiful surroundings. Addison, in his *Travels in Italy*, has collected the classical notices of the place, — a favorite theme of poets. The neighboring fields were noted for their white oxen.

Cocceianus, or Cocceius Dio. T. 81, 82. Known as Dion Chrysostomus. A philosopher and orator of Prusa in Bithynia. He was banished from Rome by Domitian, but treated with great regard by Nerva, whose name, *Cocceius*, he adopted. Returning to Prusa, he was met by the jealousy and hatred of men like Flavius Archippus who had been favorites of Domitian. He finally settled in Rome, where he enjoyed the friendship of Trajan, and died in 117 A. D. Eighty of his orations are extant. They are properly essays on ethical and political subjects, and display much ability.

Collega. See POMPEIUS.

Cornelia. IV. 11. Vestalis maxima; buried by Domitian.

Cornelianus. VI. 31.

CORNELIUS PRISCUS. III. 21; V. 20, 7. A consular in the senate, A. D. 105 or 106. Proconsul of Asia in 120.

[P.] CORNELIUS TACITUS. I. 6; 20; II. 1, 6; 11; IV. 13; VI. 9, 16, 20; VII. 20; 33; VIII. 7; IX. 10; 14; 23. Born at Interamna (*Terni*), of an equestrian family, in A. D. 53. His political career began under Vespasian and Titus, and he was advanced to the praetorship by Domitian in 88, though his father-in-law, Agricola, was at that time under court surveillance. He published his *Dialogus de Oratoribus* about 96, his *Agricola* and *Germania* in 98, his Histories and Annals before 115. In 97 he was consul suffectus, and pronounced the funeral oration of Verginius Rufus; in 100 he was associated with Pliny in the impeachment of Marius Priscus. Tacitus and Pliny maintained a warm personal and literary friendship. Pliny seems to quote from the *Dialogus de Oratoribus* in IX. 10;

supplies materials for the Histories in VI. 16; 20; VII. 33; and appears to hint advice concerning his friend's concise style in I. 20.

Cornelius Ursus. IV. 9; V. 20; VI. 5, 13. A friend to whom Pliny writes detailed accounts of the Bithynian cases of Julius Bassus and Varenus Rufus.

Cornutus. See JULIUS.

Crassus. See LICINIUS.

Crescens. See ATILIUS.

Ctesipho. VI. 33, 11. Proposed the vote conferring a crown upon Demosthenes.

CURTIUS RUFUS. VII. 27. A quaestor's clerk. In Africa, a spectre assured him that he should be governor of that province and die there. He was aroused to ambition; sought office. Tiberius made him praetor, saying: "Curtius Rufus videtur mihi ex se natus." He was legatus of Germania Superior in 47 A. D., and finally proconsul of Africa, where he died, in fulfilment of the prophecy.

Dacia. VI. 31, 8; VIII. 4. The country north of the Danube, between the Theiss and the Euxine. Its inhabitants were half-civilized and courageous Thracian (Sclavonian) tribes. Under their king Decebalus, they defeated Domitian's generals (A. D. 86–90) and compelled him to pay tribute. In 101 Trajan subdued Decebalus, and in a second war (104–105), compelled him to suicide, and reduced Dacia to the form of a province. The events of the war were recorded on the Trajan column.

Decebalus. VIII. 4, 2; T. 74. King of Dacia, an ambitious and able prince. He waged wars against Domitian and Trajan, and tried to form an alliance with Parthia. Defeated finally in 105.

Demosthenes. I. 2, 2; 20, 4; II. 3, 10; IV. 5, 1; 7, 6; VI. 33, 11; VII. 30, 4, 5; IX. 23, 5; 26, 8, 9. The Athenian orator, B. C. 385–322. Pliny constantly refers to him, calling him "norma oratoris et regula."

Dexter. See AFRANIUS.

Diomedes. V. 2. 2. Argive prince at the siege of Troy.

Dionysius. T. 74. A baker.

[IMP. CAESAR] DOMITIANUS [AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS]. I. 5, 1; 5, 14; 12, 6, 8; III. 9, 31, 33; IV. 9, 2; 11, 5; 22; VII. 27, 14; IX. 13, 2; T. 58, 60, 65, 66, 72; P. 11. Born in A. D. 52, and brought into prominence by the accession of his father Ves-

pasian in 70, he was soon noted for his bad qualities, on account of which he was kept in seclusion by his father, and by his brother Titus, whom he hated, and whose end he is said to have hastened. His own reign (A. D. 81–96) was a very bad one, especially during the last three years; he was surrounded by *delatores*, and destroyed the best senators. His assassination was a relief to every one. He was an intelligent man; his provincial administration was strict, and some of his legislation good.

[CN.] DOMITIUS AFER. II. 14, 10–12; VIII, 18, 5, 7. Of Nîmes. Quintilian calls him the greatest orator of his day, though his powers failed in old age. He was praetor A. D 25; consul suffectus, 39; curator aquarum, from 49 to his death in 59. He left a large fortune.

DOMITIUS APOLLINARIS. II. 9; V. 6; IX. 13, 13. Consul designatus in 97. Legatus of Lycia. Pliny asks his vote for Sex. Erucius, and gives him an account of his Tuscan villa. Martial praises his literary taste, IV. 86.

DRUSUS NERO or [NERO CLAUDIUS DRUSUS]. III. 5, 4. Second son of Livia, sent by his stepfather Augustus against the Rhaeti and Vindelici in B. C. 15. In 13, he pacified Gaul; in 12, sailed the North Sea to the mouth of the Ems. In subsequent campaigns he ravaged Germany to the Elbe, protecting his conquests by forts. In 9, he was warned back from the Elbe by an apparition, and soon after died from the effects of falling with his horse. His successor, Quintilius Varus, undid his work, and lost Germany for the Romans. Drusus was twenty-nine years old.

Ephesus. VI. 31, 3; T. 15; 17 A. (*Ayasaluk.*) At the mouth of the Cayster. Chief city of Asia Minor.

Eumolpus. See CLAUDIUS.

Eurythmus. See ULPIUS.

[L.] FABIUS JUSTUS. I. 5, 8; 11; VII. 2 (?). Consul suffectus, A. D. 102. An intimate friend of Pliny and of Tacitus, who dedicated the *Dialogus de Oratoribus* to him.

FABIUS MAXIMINUS (*al.* POSTUMIUS). IX. 13, 13. Mentioned as of consular or praetorian rank in the senate, A. D. 97.

[M. FABIUS] QUINTILIANUS. II. 14, 9; VI, 6, 3; 32. The author of the *Institutiones Oratoriae*, and the greatest rhetorician of

any age. He studied at Rome under Domitius Afer, returned thither with Galba in A. D. 68, and began public instruction. Vespasian settled a pension of $4,000 on him, and Domitian granted him *ornamenta consularia*. Pliny was his pupil.

[A] FABRICIUS VEIENTO. IV. 22, 4; IX. 13, 13, 19, 20. When praetor in 52 A. D., he raced dogs instead of horses in the Circus. In 62, he was banished for libel and bribery. As delator under Domitian he gained influence, and was consul. His levees were carefully attended (Juv. III. 185), and he was the emperor's counsellor (Juv. IV. 113–128, where he is called *prudens*, and described as eloquent). His abilities preserved him from disgrace under Nerva.

Fadius Rufinus. IX. 23, 4.

Falco. See POMPEIUS.

FANNIA. III. 16, 2; VII. 19; IX. 13, 3. Daughter of Thrasea Paetus, and second wife of Helvidius Priscus. She followed her husband twice into exile, under Nero and Vespasian. At her request, Herennius Senecio published the biography of Helvidius, and for this offence she was banished by Domitian in 93, with loss of property. Returned from exile under Nerva.

[P. FANNIUS] THRASEA PAETUS. III. 16, 10; VII. 19, 3. A Paduan nobleman, husband of Caecinia Arria, consul and quindecimvir. A friend of Persius, his wife's kinsman. Accused Cossutianus Capito of extortion in A. D. 58, and became the representative of liberty in the servile senate of Nero, by whom he was forced to die in 66. The most prominent figure in the latter part of the Annals of Tacitus.

Ferox. See JULIUS.

Festus. See VALERIUS.

Firminus. See HOSTILIUS.

Flaccus. See AMMIUS, CALPURNIUS.

Flavius Archippus. T. 58, 59, 60, 81, 82. Condemned to convict labor for forgery, by Velius Paulus. Domitian (whose name, *Flavius*, he assumed) showed him favor and granted him an estate. The Prusians raised statues in his honor. In Pliny's time he was denounced, but released. He probably earned Domitian's favor as a delator.

Flavius Marcianus. II. 11. Bribed Marius Priscus to torture and execute an eques. He was banished from Italy and Africa.

Formiae. III. 14; VI. 14, 1. (*Formia.*) A Latin town on the Appian way, nearly ninety miles from Rome. On account of its natural beauty and fertility it was a favorite spot for Roman villas. That of Cicero is supposed to be traceable. Dr. Arnold says: "It is one of those spots which are of a beauty not to be forgotten while one lives."

Forum Julii. V. 19, 7. (*Fréjus.*) Thirty-eight miles west of Nice, and enjoying a similar climate, it was a favorite resort of invalids. The harbor where Augustus stationed a war fleet has been filled with silt by the river *Argens*, but the modern town preserves interesting Roman remains.

Fronto. See CATIUS.

Fundanus. See MINUCIUS.

[M. FURIUS CAMILLUS] SCRIBONIANUS [Antea CAMILLUS ARRUNTIUS]. III. 16, 7, 9. Consul in A. D. 82; legatus pro praetore of Illyricum in 42, he revolted against Claudius with his two legions (VII. and XI.). They soon became disaffected, deserted him after five days, and he was slain by a private soldier on the island of Issa.

Gades. I. 5, 3; II. 3, 8. (*Cadiz.*)

Gallus. See ASINIUS.

Geminus. See PRIFERNIUS.

Genitor. See JULIUS.

Gratilla. III. 11, 3; V. 1, 8. Banished, A. D. 93. A Verulana Gratilla is reported by Tacitus to have suffered siege in the Capitol with the Flavian party, A. D. 70.

HELVIDIUS PRISCUS, IV. 21, 4; VII. 19, 3, 5. Husband of Fannia. Quaestor of Achaia, legatus legionis before his praetorship in 51 A. D. (In Cappadocia; Nipperdey believes that it was an older person of the same name.) Tribunus plebis in 56. Banished by Nero in 66, he retired to Apollonia. Recalled by Galba, whom he buried. He set himself obstinately against Vespasian, who was obliged to banish him, and finally issued orders for his execution. He tried to recall them, but it was too late.

HERENNIUS POLLIO. IV. 9, 14. A senator of consular rank. Spoke against Julius Bassus, A. D. 103 or 104.

HERENNIUS SENECIO. I. 5, 3; III. 11, 3; IV. 7, 5; 11, 12;

VII. 19, 5; 33. A native of Hispania Baetica, and a quaestor in that province, he was afterwards appointed by the senate to defend Valerius Licinianus in A. D. 90, and to accuse Baebius Massa in 93. In the latter case he was associated with Pliny. He was the enemy of Aquilius Regulus, and was accused by Mettius Carus for having composed a biography of Helvidius Priscus. Senecio was executed, and the book was burned by order of the senate.

Hippo Zaritus. IX. 33, 2. On the extreme northern point of Africa, not far from Utica. A Roman colonia. To be distinguished from Hippo Regius in Numidia.

Hispellum. VIII. 8, 6. (*Spello.*) An Umbrian city (*colonia*). The fountain of the Clitumnus was twelve miles from the town, but Augustus bestowed it as a favor upon the citizens.

Hispo. See CAEPIO.

Homerus. I. 7, 1, 4, 5; 18, 1, 4; 20, 22; II. 14, 2; III. 9, 28; IV. 3, 3; 11, 12; V. 6, 43; 19, 2; 20, 8; VI. 8, 3; VIII. 2, 8; 4, 4; IX. 1, 3; 13, 20; 26, 6. The reputed author of the Iliad and Odyssey, which were regarded by the ancients almost as inspired writings, learned by heart, and quoted on all occasions.

HOMULLUS [TITIUS HOMULLUS. IV. 9. 15, *secundum codd. M. V.*]. IV. 9, 15; V. 20, 6; VI. 19, 3. Defended Julius Bassus and Varenus Rufus in the senate. Requested the emperor to restrain bribery in elections.

Honoratus. See VITELLIUS.

HOSTILIUS FIRMINUS. II. 11, 23; 12. Legatus of Marius Priscus, and involved in his crimes. Condemned to remain in the senate without the right to enjoy office.

JAVOLENUS PRISCUS. VI. 15. Legatus of Syria and proconsul of Africa (he is quoted Dig. 40, 2, 5, as having manumitted his own slaves by vindicta in those provinces, which proves that he held a magistracy with lictors). A distinguished jurisconsult of the Sabinian school, he served as counsellor of Antoninus Pius. Pliny records an instance of his eccentricity.

Illyricum. III. 16, 7. The region northeast of the Adriatic, constituted as an imperial province under a legatus pro praetore of consular rank, with two legions. Geographically, it corresponded with Dalmatia.

Isaeus. II. 3. An Assyrian rhetorician. Came to Rome about

97 A. D., being then upwards of sixty years old. See Juv. III. 74.

Isocrates. VI. 29, 6. B. C. 436–338. The great Athenian rhetorician. Unrivalled as an instructor and writer, he never appeared as a public speaker.

Italicus. See SILIUS.

[C.] JULIUS BASSUS. IV. 9; V. 20; VI. 29, 10; T. 56, 4. Accused and acquitted (of treason?) under Vespasian. Banished by Domitian, recalled by Nerva, and appointed legatus pro praetore of Bithynia. He unguardedly exchanged presents with the provincials, which was against the letter of the law, and gave his enemies opportunity to accuse him of extortion in 103 or 104. Pliny defended him so well that he was only required to repay the presents received. His acts during the administration of the province were rescinded, but he was appointed consul suffectus in 105 (Bithynia being governed by a praetorian proconsul).

[C. JULIUS] CORNUTUS TERTULLUS. II. 11; 12, 2; IV. 17, 9; V. 14; VII. 21, 31; IX. 13, 15; P. 90. An elder friend of Pliny. Quaestor Urbanus, Aedilis Cerialis, advanced to praetorian rank by Vespasian, legatus of Crete and Cyrene. A friend of Pliny's friends, and guardian of Helvidia, he was endangered by Domitian's tyranny. Pliny's colleague as praefectus Aerarii Saturni, A. D. 98, and as consul suffectus, 100. Curator Viae Aemiliae, legatus Aquitaniae censuum accipiendorum, legatus Ponti et Bithyniae (after Pliny), proconsul provinciae Narbonensis, proconsul Asiae. Survived Trajan (117) and Pliny.

[TI.] JULIUS FEROX. II. 11, 5; VII. 13; T. 87. Consul suffectus, Nov. A. D. 100; curator alvei Tiberis, 101; in command of an army before 112; proconsul of Asia, 116. Pliny calls him "vir rectus et sanctus." (i, xi, 5

Julius Genitor. III. 3, 4–7; VII. 30; IX. 17. A learned and respectable rhetorician. He is recommended by Pliny as an instructor, and complains to him of the death of a pupil and the immorality of the times.

Julius Tiro. VI. 31, 7. His will was disputed before Trajan.

Julius Valerianus. II. 15; V. 4. 13.

[C. JULIUS] VINDEX. VI. 10, 4; IX. 19, 1. Legatus of Gallia Lugdunensis. He revolted against Nero in 68 A. D., and tried to

put Galba on the throne. The latter was dilatory, and the German forces of Verginius Rufus defeated the Gauls of Vindex, who killed himself in despair.

Junia. VII. 19, 1. A vestal, connection of Fannia.

[L. JUNIUS] ARULENUS RUSTICUS. I. 5, 2, 5; 14; II. 18; III. 11; V. 1, 8. Tribunus plebeius in A. D. 66, he wished to protect Thrasea Paetus by his veto, but Thrasea forbade it. In 69 he was praetor, and acted as ambassador to the Vitellian troops. Domitian executed him in 93, for publishing a book in praise of Thrasea Paetus, and had the book burned. Pliny was his warm friend, and aided his brother Mauricus in the care of his children.

JUNIUS MAURICUS. I, 5, 10, 16; 14; II. 18; III. 11, 3; IV. 22; VI. 14. A brother of Arulenus Rusticus. Was in the senate, A. D. 70, and demanded Nero's papers, which contained the crimes of the delatores. His boldness was the more remarkable because he had, immediately after the death of Nero, spoken against the excesses of the mob. Banished by Domitian in 93, he returned in 96, and was a guest of Nerva and an assessor at Trajan's councils. In all positions he showed his independence and good sense. Tacitus and Plutarch speak of him as one of the best men in Rome. He was guardian of his brother's children; had an estate at Formiae.

Justus. See FABIUS.

[M'] LABERIUS MAXIMUS. T. 74. Legatus pro praetore of Moesia, active in the Dacian war. Consul the second time (ordinarius) in 103. Exiled to an island by Trajan for political reasons, his life was spared by Hadrian.

LARGIUS LICINUS. II. 14, 9; III. 5, 17. Ambitious of literary reputation, he hired applause when pleading at the bar. He was sent to Hispania Tarraconensis after his praetorship, to hold court, and died there. He tried to buy the commonplace-books of Pliny, Sr, who was procurator in Spain at the same time, for $16,000.

LARGIUS MACEDO. III. 14. An ex-praetor, murdered by his slaves.

Larius Lacus. II. 8; IV. 30, 2; VI. 24; VII. 11, 5; IX. 7. The lake of Como, celebrated for its natural beauty. Pliny owned several estates upon its banks.

Laurentum. I. 9; 22, 11; II. 17; IV. 6; V. 2; VII. 4, 3; IX. 40. *Torre Paterno.* A very ancient sea-coast town of Latium, where

Latinus reigned before the arrival of Aeneas. Its commerce was lost when Ancus Martius founded Ostia, and in the time of Pliny was only remembered for its history. The sand-belt and pine-forest which have always intervened at this point between the Campagna and the sea became the site of many villas. Pliny's was probably at Castel Fusano, belonging to the Chigi family, two miles from Ostia, and five from Laurentum.

Lepidus. See CATULUS.

[M. LICINIUS] CRASSUS [FRUGI]. I. 5, 3. Of consular family, brother of Calpurnius Piso Licinianus; consul, A. D. 64. Aquilius Regulus attacked him on account of his wealth, and procured his conviction in Nero's last year (A. D. 68). He left a wife and four children.

LICINIUS NEPOS. IV. 29; V. 9, 13; VI. 5, 1. Praetor in A. D. 105. He distinguished himself by severity, fining a senator for non-performance of jury-duty, and reviving the laws which restricted and forbade the payment of advocates.

L. LICINIUS SURA. IV. 30; VII. 27. Of Hispania Tarraconensis. Quattuorvir viarum curandarum, quaestor of Achaia, tribunus plebis (candidatus Domitiani), praetor, legatus legionis I (*Minerviae*). It was by his advice that Nerva left Trajan his successor in 98. Trajan was at Cologne at the time. He made Sura consul suffectus in July of that year, and legatus of Gallia Belgica. Sura served in both Dacian wars, was ambassador to Decebalus, received decorations and triumphal ornaments, recommended Hadrian as Trajan's successor, was *consul ordinarius*, A. D. 102 and 107. A friend of Pliny and patron of Martial. Built a public bath near his house on the Aventine, and left money for a triumphal arch at Tarraco. Trajan honored his memory with a statue at Rome. An authority on natural history.

Licinius. See LARGIUS.

Licinianus. See CALPURNIUS, VALERIUS.

T. Livius. II. 3, 8; VI. 20, 5. The Paduan historian. B. C. 59–A. D. 17.

Longinus. See CASSIUS.

LUCCEIUS ALBINUS. III. 9, 7; IV. 9, 13. A senatorial orator; the associate of Pliny in the impeachment of Caecilius Classicus, A. D. 101, and his opponent in the defence of Julius Bassus.

Lugdunum. IX. 11, 2. (*Lyon.*) Capital of Gallia Lugdunensis,

founded as a Roman colony in B.C. 43, at the junction of the Rhone and Saône.

Macedo. See LARGIUS.

Macer. See BAEBIUS, CALPURNIUS.

Macrinus. See MINICIUS.

Malea. T. 15. (*Malia.*) The southeastern point of Laconia.

Marcellinus. See CLAUDIUS.

Marcianus. See FLAVIUS.

MARIUS PRISCUS. II. 11, 12; III. 9, 3; VI. 29, 9; T. 3. A Spaniard by birth. He rose to be consul (probably consul suffectus in A.D. 87, under Domitian) and *septemvir epulonum.* On returning from the government of Africa in 99, he was accused *repetundarum* before the senate by Pliny and Tacitus. He was condemned to a fine of 700,000 HS. and banished from Italy, in January, 100. The penalty was considered too light. Juv. I. 49.

Maro. See VERGILIUS.

Martialis. See VALERIUS.

Maturus Arrianus. I. 2; II. 11, 12; III. 2; IV. 8; 12; VI. 2; VIII. 21. A rich nobleman of Altinum, in Venetia. Pliny, who praises him in the highest terms (III. 2), wished to confer some dignity upon him unawares, for he had always confined himself to the equestrian rank, though he might have aspired to greater distinction.

Mauricus. See JUNIUS.

Maximus. See FABIUS, LABERIUS.

Maximus. A surname belonging to more than one of Pliny's friends; they cannot be distinguished.

Mediolanum. IV. 13, 3; VII. 23, 1. (*Milan.*) Twenty-three miles south of Comum; originally capital of the Insubrian Gauls, and in Pliny's time a flourishing municipium.

Menander. VI. 21, 4. B.C. 342–291. The greatest master of the New Greek Comedy. Only a few fragments of his writings remain.

Mettius Carus. I. 5, 3; VII. 19, 5; 27, 14. An infamous favorite of Domitian. He procured the conviction of Herennius Senecio and many others for political offences, and was proverbial as a delator. He had entered complaint with the emperor against Pliny, whose life was saved only by Domitian's death. The scholiast on

Juv. I. 36, says that he was an actor, and that he was finally impeached and executed by the influence of Heliodorus.

METTIUS MODESTUS. I. 5, 5. Praetorian legatus of Domitian in Lycia; in 96 A.D. he was in banishment. Pliny speaks well of him.

MISENUM.

[C.] MINICIUS FUNDANUS. I. 9; IV. 15; V. 16; VI. 6. Pliny's friend in society and in the senate. He recommends a quaestor to him in his consulship, and asks his influence in elections. Fundanus was consul a second time in 108, and proconsul of Asia under Hadrian.

Minicius Macrinus. I. 14, 5; II. 7; III. 4; VII. 6, 10; VIII. 17; IX. 4. A rich eques of Brixia. Vespasian conferred praetorian rank upon him, but could not persuade him to exchange his estate

for a life at Rome. His wife Acilia died in 107 (?), after a happy married life of thirty-nine years. His son Acilianus had been praetor in 98 (?).

Misenum. VI. 16, 4, 21; 20, 1, 11, 15, 19. The precipitous headland which forms the northern boundary of the bay of Naples. Its adjacent harbors (now *Porto di Miseno* and *Mare Morto*, but so choked with sand as to be useless) were employed by Augustus in connection with the neighboring Lucrine Lake as the station for the Tyrrhene squadron. The coasts and waters are full of ruins. Naples is out of sight, behind Posilipo, but the cliffs of Capri are clearly seen across the gulf about twenty miles away. Vesuvius appears in a line with Posilipo, respectively twenty and six miles distant.

Modestus. See METTIUS.

Moesia. T. 43, 44, 74. (*Wallachia* and *Bulgaria*.) Divided into Moesia Superior (western) and Inferior (eastern). Each was under a consular legatus Caesaris, with two or more legions.

MURENA. IX. 13, 19. Tribunus plebis, A. D. 97.

C. Musonius [Rufus]. III. 11, 5, 7. An Etruscan eques and philosopher, banished to Gyarus in 65 A. D. Returned under Galba, and when Rome was besieged by Flavian soldiers in 70, made an attempt to preach stoic philosophy to them. Father-in-law of Artemidorus.

Mustius. IX. 39. An architect.

Neapolis. III. 7, 1, 9. A Greek colony, occupying a portion of the site of modern Naples. Its vicinity was occupied by Roman villas.

Nepos. See LICINIUS.

[L. NERATIUS] PRISCUS. II. 13; VI. 8; VII. 7, 1; 8, 15, 3; 19. Consul in an uncertain year; legatus of Pannonia in 98, where Pliny speaks (II. 13) of his large army. Counsellor of Trajan and Hadrian, and a distinguished legal authority. Trajan once said to him: "I recommend the provinces to you in case of my death," and is said to have destined him as his successor. Spartianus mentions a report that Hadrian's succession was entirely the work of the empress Plotina.

NERO [CLAUDIUS CAESAR AUGUSTUS]. I. 5, 1, 3; III. 5, 5; 7, 3, 9; V. 3, 6; 5, 3, 5; P. 53. Born A. D. 37 of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina, Jr. He succeeded his stepfather Claudius in 54, and reigned until 69, when he was dethroned and

compelled to die. His character steadily deteriorated. He murdered his mother, adopted-brother and sisters, two wives, and many of the best senators; the latter under legal forms. His wit was lively, and some of his extant verses show the neatness of his poetical style.

Nero. See DRUSUS.

IMP. NERVA [CAESAR AUGUSTUS]. I. 5, 16; II. 13, 8; IV. 9, 2; 11, 14; 17, 8; 22, 4; V. 3, 5; VII. 31, 4; 33, 9; IX. 13, 4; T. 4, 58; P. 7, 8, 10, 11, 35, 37, 38, 89. Born in A.D. 32; held a consulship with Vespasian, and was elected emperor by the senate after the assassination of Domitian in 96. He made a vow to put no senator to death, and kept it; he restored political exiles, suppressed *delatores*, confirmed the grants of Domitian, made foundations for the support of the poor, won victories by his generals in Pannonia, chose Trajan as his successor, and died in 98. He wrote elegiac poetry. Nero called him the Tibullus of his age. (Mart. VIII. 70.)

Nerva. See ACUTIUS.

Nicaea. T. 31, 39, 40, 67, 81, 83, 84. (*Isnik.*) Second city of Bithynia, thirty miles south-west of Nicomedeia, on lake Ascania.

Nicomedia. T. 31, 33, 34, 37, 38, 41, 49, 74. (*Isnikmid.*) Capital of Bithynia, sixty-five miles southeast of Byzantium. Pliny mentions a number of fine buildings. It became a colonia.

Nigrinus. See AVIDIUS.

Nominatus. See TUSCILIUS.

Nonianus. See SERVILIUS.

OCTAVIUS AVITUS. IX. 33, 9. Praetorian legatus of the proconsul of Africa.

Olympus. T. 81, 1. (*Anadoli Dagh.*) Called the Mysian Olympus. A range (the highest in Asia Minor) separating Bithynia from Phrygia.

Ostia. II. 17, 26. A *colonia*, originally the port of Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber. In Pliny's time the alluvial deposits had extended the shore and blocked the river-bed so much that commerce was maintained through a canal cut by Trajan to connect the sea with his Portus (now *Porto*), two miles north of Ostia. The latter, however, still retained its population of 100,000, and was an

important town, with handsome buildings, many traces of which are left. The Via Ostiensis, sixteen miles in length, led to Rome, along the left bank of the river.

Pacorus. T. 74. King of Parthia; contemporary of Domitian and Trajan.

Paetus. See CAECINA.

[C.] Passenus Paullus [Propertius Blaesus]. VI. 15, 1; IX. 22. An eques splendidus and excellent poet, descendant of Sex. Aurelius Propertius, and native of the same city, shown by inscriptions to be Asisium (*Assisi*), birthplace of Propertius, St. Francis, and Metastasio.

Paulinus. See VALERIUS.

Pergamum. T. 17. One of the most beautiful cities of Asia Minor, seventy-five miles north of Ephesus.

Piso. See CALPURNIUS.

C. Plinius Secundus. III. 5; V. 8. 5; VI. 16. An eques of Comum or Verona, Pliny Jr.'s maternal uncle. Born A. D. 23, he served as praefectus alae in the German wars, under his friend Pomponius Secundus, about 48; in 52, he was again at Rome, and afterwards served as procurator in Spain. When Nero's tyranny made free speech dangerous, he occupied himself with books. In 72, he returned to Italy and adopted his nephew, whose father had died in 70. He was intimate with Vespasian and Titus (to whom he dedicated his Natural History). He acted as praefectus of the fleet at Misenum, and lost his life in the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D, 79, at the age of fifty-six. His procuratorship seems to have been in Hispania Tarraconensis, and he may have been one of the procurators whom Nero tempted to destroy Galba (Suet. Galb. 9).

[C. Plinius] Zosimus. V. 19. Pliny's freedman.

Pollio. See ASINIUS, HERENNIUS.

Polyaenus. See CLAUDIUS.

Polyclitus. I. 20, 10. Celebrated sculptor of Argos, flourished B. C. 452–412. He excelled in human, his rival Phidias in divine, representations.

[CN.] POMPEIUS COLLEGA. II. 11, 20, 22. Consul ordinarius, A. D. 93.

[Q. ROSCIUS COELIUS MURENA SILIUS DECIANUS VIBULLUS PIUS JULIUS EURYCLES HERCLANUS] POM-

PEIUS FALCO. I. 23; IV. 27; VII. 22; IX. 15. Son-in-law of Q. Sosius Senecio. Tribunus plebis about 97 A. D. Decorated for services as legatus of the fifth legion in the Dacian (?) war; legatus pro praetore of Lycia and Pamphylia; then of Judaea, where he commanded the tenth legion; consul in an uncertain year; legatus of Moesia Inferior, under Trajan; of Britannia, under Hadrian; proconsul of Asia; quindecimvir. Most of these facts are gathered from inscriptions. Antoninus Pius visited his estate.

POMPONIUS RUFUS. III 9, 33; IV. 9, 14. Of consular rank, at the trial of Caecilius Classicus (101 A. D.). Accused Julius Bassus (103 or 104).

[P.] POMPONIUS SECUNDUS. III. 5, 3. Accused, in A. D. 31, of participation in the plot of Sejanus, and placed *in libera custodia* with his brother Quintus until the accession of Caligula, who released him. Pomponius was consul in 44, succeeded Curtius Rufus as legatus of Germania Superior about 48, and won triumphal honors by an expedition against the Chatti in 50. His friend, Pliny the Elder, composed his life in two books. Tacitus speaks warmly of his literary ability, and his tragedies received the approval of Quintilian and Pliny, Jr.

Pontus. T. 21, 75, 86, 108, 109, 112. The western part was united with the government of Bithynia; the eastern with that of Galatia.

[M. PORCIUS] CATO [CENSORIUS]. I. 17, 3; 20, 4; III. 12, 21; IV. 7, 5; 27, 4. B. C. 234–149. A hundred and fifty of his orations were extant in Cicero's time, and were admired for their strength, pith, and shrewdness.

[M. PORCIUS] CATO [UTICENSIS]. I. 17, 3; III. 12; 21, 5; IV. 27, 4. B. C. 95–46. Great-grandson of the last; regarded as a specimen of ancient simplicity and temperance.

Praeneste. V. 6, 45. (*Palestrina.*) Overlooks the Campagna from the Hernican hills, twenty miles east of Rome. A favorite summer resort.

[T. PRIFERNIUS PAETUS] ROSIANUS GEMINUS. VII. 1, 24; VIII. 5; 22; IX. 11; 30; T. 26. Pliny's quaestor in his consulship A. D. 100. Served under Trajan in the Dacian war. Writes to Pliny from Lugdunum, and was his praetorian legatus in Bithynia, A. D. 111. Pliny speaks of his ill-health, but he is mentioned in 140 and 152 A. D. as patron of the lightermen at Ostia.

Priscus. See CORNELIUS, HELVIDIUS, JAVOLENUS, MARIUS, NERATIUS.

Proculus. See VETTIUS.

Propertius. See AURELIUS.

Prusa. T. 17, 23, 24, 58, 70, 71, 81. (*Broussa.*) The chief city of western Bithynia; still a flourishing place, and famous for the warm springs mentioned by Athenaeus as ὕδατα βασιλικά. The city lay near the range of Olympus.

PUBLICIUS CERTUS. IX. 13. Of praetorian rank in 93 A. D., when he served as Domitian's tool in the condemnation of the younger Helvidius Priscus, even laying hands upon him in the senate-house. On the accession of Nerva, in 97, he was *praefectus aerarii Saturni*, and candidate for the consulship. Pliny attacked him for the murder of his friend. Nerva spared the life of Certus, but removed him from office, and refused him the consulship. He died soon after, and was supposed to have killed himself.

Quadratilla. See UMMIDIA.

Quadratus. See UMMIDIUS.

Quietus. See AVIDIUS.

Quintilianus. See FABIUS.

Rectina. VI. 16, 8. The wife of Tascus (?). She wrote to Pliny, Sr., begging him to deliver her from the eruption of Vesuvius; but his vessel was unable to reach the shore where her villa lay, at the foot of the mountain.

Regulus. See AQUILIUS.

Rhodus. II. 3, 10; IV. 5. Celebrated for its natural beauty, extensive commerce, and oratorical school founded by Aeschines.

Romanus. See VOCONIUS.

Rufinus. See FADIUS, TREBONIUS.

Rufus. See CALVISIUS, MUSONIUS, POMPONIUS, SATRIUS, SEMPRONIUS, VARENUS, VERGINIUS.

Rusticus. See JUNIUS.

[C.] SALVIUS LIBERALIS [NONIUS BASSUS]. II. 11, 17; III. 9. Son of C. Salvius Vitellianus, and husband of Vitellia Rufilla. Held the tribuneship and praetorship under Vespasian and Titus, being already noted as a good speaker; legatus of the fifth

legion (in Syria); consul in an uncertain year; banished under Domitian (his name disappears for a time in the *Acta Arvalium*); legatus of Britain in 97; proconsul of Macedonia; declined the province of Asia.

SATRIUS RUFUS. I. 5, 11; IX. 13, 17. Pliny's colleague in a law case during the reign of Domitian. In 96, he spoke in the senate as an ex-praetor.

Scribonianus. See FURIUS.

Secundus. See POMPONIUS.

Sempronius Caelianus. T. 29, 30.

Sempronius Rufus. IV. 22.

Sempronius Senecio. VI. 31, 8. An eques, accused of forgery.

Senecio. See HERENNIUS.

C. Septicius Clarus. I. 1; 15; II. 9, 4; VII. 28; VIII. 1. Pliny says of him: "Quo nihil verius, nihil simplicius, nihil candidius, nihil fidelius novi." His sister married Erucius Clarus. Pliny dedicated his Epistles, Suetonius his Lives of the Caesars, to him. He was praefectus praetorio, 119–121 A. D. Spartian (Vit. Hadriani, 9–11–15) mentions him as one of the victims of Hadrian's unreasonable jealousy and suspicion.

[M. SERVILIUS] NONIANUS I. 13, 3. Son of the consul of A. D. 3; himself consul in A. D. 35; died in 59. His history of the early empire is praised by Tacitus and Quintilian, and apparently referred to by Suetonius, Tib. 61.

[TI. CATIUS] SILIUS ITALICUS. III. 7.

Sollers. See BELLICIUS.

Spurinna. See VESTRICIUS.

Stabiae. VI. 16, 11. (*Castellamare.*)

Suberinus. See ATTIUS.

[C.] Suetonius Tranquillus. I. 18, 24; III. 8; V. 10; IX. 34; T. 94, 95. Grammarian and biographer; Hadrian's librarian.

[Q. SULPICIUS] CAMERINUS [PETICUS]. I. 5, 3.

Sura. See LICINIUS.

Susagus. T. 74. A Dacian; general of Decebalus.

Syria. I. 10, 1; III. 11, 5. An imperial province. Four legions were stationed there. Pliny served as tribunus militum of the third legion (*Gallica*) about A. D. 82–83.

Tacitus. See CORNELIUS.

Theophanes. IV. 9, 3, 5; 14, 20. A Bithynian. One of the principal accusers of Julius Bassus, being sent to Rome as a commissioner (*legatus*) for the purpose.

Thrasea. See FANNIUS.

Tibur. V. 6, 45. (*Tivoli.*) Celebrated for its villas, on the falls of the Anio, eighteen miles northeast of Rome.

Timo. I. 5, 5.

Tiro. See JULIUS.

Titius. See HOMULLUS.

[IMP.] TITUS [CAESAR VESPASIANUS AUGUSTUS]. IV. 9, 2; P. 11, 35. Eldest son of Vespasian, born A. D. 40. He succeeded his father in 79, and died in 81, after an excellent reign, being probably poisoned by Domitian. He was deified, and highly considered by the people.

Tranquillus. See SUETONIUS.

Trebonius Rufinus. IV. 22. Duumvir of Vienna and friend of Pliny.

Tuccius Cerialis. II. 11, 9.

[M.] TULLIUS CICERO. I. 2, 4; 5, 11, 12; 20, 4, 7; III. 15, 1; IV. 8, 4, 5; V. 3, 5; VII. 4, 3, 6; 17, 13. Constantly referred to by Pliny, who would probably have agreed with his master Quintilian (Inst. Or. X. 1, 105) in comparing him with Demosthenes. He observes, however, his redundancy, which is criticised more severely by Aper (apud Tac. de Clar. Or. 18, 22). Pliny used Cicero's bad verses as an excuse for his own worse ones.

Tuscilius Nominatus. V. 4, 13.

Tusculum. IV. 13, 1; V. 6, 45. On Mount Algidus, above Frascati. The Latin way (fourteen miles from Rome) ran at the foot of the hill. It was a favorite spot for residences, on account of its view and breeziness.

Vadimonis lacus. VIII. 20. (*Laghetto di Bassano.*) Between the Via Amerina and the Tiber. Its sulphurous waters formerly produced concreted islands, but the lake is now much smaller. Similar phenomena have been observed at the *Acque Albule*, on the road to Tivoli. The Romans here defeated the Etruscans, and again the Etruscans and Gauls, B. C. 309 and 283.

Valerianus. See JULIUS.

[C. CALPETANUS RANTIUS QUIRINALIS] VALERIUS FESTUS. III. 7, 12. Quattuorvir viarum curandarum, tribunus militum of the sixth legion (*Victrix*) in Spain. Quaestor, sevir equitum Romanorum, tribunus plebis, sodalis Augustalis, legatus pro praetore exercitus Africae, A. D. 70; consul suffectus, 71; curator alvei et riparum Tiberis, 73; legatus pro praetore Pannoniae, item Hispaniae (Tarraconensis), 79–80. In 70, during the contest between Vitellius and Vespasian, he commanded the sixth legion, which, by the jealous imperial policy, was divided from the command of the proconsul of Africa, then L. Calpurnius Piso. Festus stirred up trouble for him, murdered him, and secured himself by declaring for the winning side.

[L. VALERIUS] CATULLUS MESSALINUS. IV. 22, 5, 6. Of the most ancient Roman nobility. Consul ordinarius, A. D. 73. Distinguished as a delator under Domitian. His blindness, servility, cruelty, and lust, are vividly described by Juvenal (IV. 113–122) and Tacitus (Agric. 45). He was alive in 93, but died before the accession of Nerva.

VALERIUS LICINIANUS. IV. 11. Of praetorian rank and high birth. Banished to an island by Domitian in A. D. 90, for suspected incest with a vestal. Nerva allowed him to settle in Sicily, where he taught rhetoric.

[M.] **Valerius Martialis.** III. 21. A Spanish poet. Came to Rome at the age of twenty-two, in 65 A. D., and remained there until 97, returning to settle at Bilbilis, and soon after to die. He was a protégé of Titus, and of Domitian, whom he flattered outrageously. On this account, Trajan showed him slight regard. Domitian made him eques, and gave him the *jus trium liberorum*. He was everybody's friend, complimenting Pliny and Regulus equally. His epigrams are preserved in fourteen books.

VALERIUS PAULINUS. IV. 9, 20, 21; 16; T. 104, 105. Native of Forum Julii (*Fréjus*), in Narbonnese Gaul, who raised the district in behalf of Vespasian in A. D. 70. He afterwards served with Titus in Judaea. Pliny quotes his vote among the consulars in the senate, A. D. 103 or 104. By his will, Valerius appointed Pliny patron of his Latini Juniani.

[VALERIUS] PAULINUS. II. 2; V. 19; IX. 3, 37; T. 104. Son of the last, inheriting his estates at Forum Julii. Consul in an uncertain year (IX. 37).

VARENUS RUFUS. V. 20; VI. 5, 13; 29, 11; VII. 6, 10. Served as patronus of the Bithynians against Julius Bassus in A. D. 103 or 104. Being sent a proconsul to Bithynia, he was himself impeached in 105–106, but successfully defended by Pliny.

Veiento. See FABRICIUS.

Velleius Blaesus. II. 20, 7, 8. "Ille dives consularis."

Verania. II. 20, 2. Wife of Calpurnius Piso Licinianus.

P. Vergilius [Maro]. I. 2, 2; III. 7, 8; V. 3, 6; 8, 3; VI. 43; VII. 20, 4; IX. 13, 12. B. C. 70–19.

Vergilius Romanus. VI. 21, 2. Writer of mimiambi and comedies.

[L] VERGINIUS RUFUS. II. 1; V. 3, 5; VI. 10, 4; IX. 19. Born A. D. 15, at a town near Comum (perhaps Mediolanum); consul ordinarius in 63; in 68 he was legatus of Germania Superior when Julius Vindex revolted from Nero in Gaul. Rufus refused to accept the empire himself (it was pressed upon him by his soldiers), or to recognize any one not elected by the senate. He defeated Vindex, and submitted to Galba when proclaimed emperor, accompanying him to Rome. Otho, at his accession, conferred a second consulship on Rufus, who accompanied him to Bedriacum, and again declined the empire after Otho's death. He passed the remainder of his life quietly; was Pliny's guardian; an augur; wrote verses; and built a villa at Alsium as the retreat of his age. He was consul a third time under Nerva, and died the same year (97). A public funeral was voted him, and Tacitus, then consul suffectus, pronounced the oration.

IMP. [CAESAR] VESPASIANUS [AUGUSTUS]. I. 14, 5; III. 5, 9; T. 65; P. 11. Emperor from 69 to 79 A. D. Risen from the people by his practical good sense, he restored the finances and administration by care and attention to business, and filled the senate, which had been decimated by Nero, with the best Italian and provincial noblemen.

VESTRICIUS SPURINNA. I. 5, 8, 9; II. 7; III. 1; 10; IV. 27; V. 17. Born A. D. 24. He served as legatus legionis of Otho in A. D. 69, and successfully defended Placentia against the Vitellians. In 96 he was at Rome (Domitian avoided able provincial governors), but in 97 was legatus of Nerva in Germania Inferior, where he subdued the Bructeri, and received triumphal honors. Pliny sympathized with him in the loss of his son, and describes his temperate and enjoyable life at the age of seventy-seven. He was fond of

literature. Some fragments of lyrical poetry ascribed to him are probably mediaeval work.

Vesuvius. VI. 16, 20. "Mount Vesuvius is covered with beautiful meadows, with the exception of the summit. The latter is, for the most part, level, but quite sterile; for it has an appearance like ashes, and shows rugged rocks of sooty consistency and color, as if they had been consumed by fire." Strabo, V. 4. In the eruption of 79, the side toward the sea fell in, leaving Monte Somma to indicate the circle of the ancient mountain. The present cone has been produced by that and subsequent eruptions.

VETTIUS PROCULUS. IX. 13. Husband of Pompeia Celerina; praetorian legatus Aerarii Saturni in 97; consul suffectus with Julius Lupus, December, 98; proconsul of Asia somewhere between 103 and 117 A. D.

Vicetia. V. 4; 13. (*Vicensa.*) A municipium between Verona and Padua.

Vienna. IV. 22, 1. (*Vienne.*) Sixteen miles south of Lugdunum, on the Rhone, in Gallia Narbonnensis. It was originally a Greek city, like Massilia, but became a Roman colonia before the time of Claudius, though still preserving its *gymnicus agon*. Its fine amphitheatre, walls, arches, aqueducts, roads, etc., are in existence.

Vindex. See JULIUS.

Viriola. See ATTIA.

[A.] VITELLIUS [GERMANICUS IMPERATOR AUGUSTUS]. I. 5, 2; III. 7, 3. Born A. D. 15. He showed ability as proconsul of Africa, but his life was dissolute, and men were surprised when Galba appointed him legatus of Germania Inferior. After the death of Galba, his legions forced him to appear as the competitor of Otho, who was defeated and dead long before Vitellius reached Italy in person. He reigned at Rome from July to December, 69. He was self-indulgent and indolent. When the eastern provinces declared for Vespasian, the legions turned to the well-known general. After much disorder and bloodshed at Rome, Vitellius was entirely abandoned by his followers and put to death.

VITELLIUS HONORATUS. II. 11, 8, 9. Bribed Marius Priscus to execute a Roman eques. He was summoned to Rome and committed suicide.

[M. Ulpius] Eurythmus. VI. 31, 8. Freedman and Bithynian procurator of Trajan.

UMMIDIA QUADRATILLA. VII. 24. A rich and self-indulgent woman. She died in 107 A. D., about eighty years old. This would place her birth in 27, and make her in all probability the daughter of Ummidius Durmius Quadratus, who was quaestor in 14 A. D., and succeeded Cassius Longinus as governor of Syria in 51. Quadratilla's grandson, mentioned above, is called a descendant of Cassius, who possibly married her. The son or grandson would have taken her name on account of the large fortune.

[C.] UMMIDIUS QUADRATUS. VI. 11, 29; VII. 24; IX. 13. Grandson of the last. A younger friend of Pliny, of good character and great wealth. The latter he inherited from his grandmother. He married at the age of twenty-four, but apparently lost his wife, afterwards marrying again the sister of Marcus Aurelius. Hadrian, in his later years, treated him harshly.

[C. LICINIUS] VOCONIUS ROMANUS. I. 5; II. 1; 13; III. 13; VI. 15; 33; VIII. 8; IX. 7; 28; T. 4. His father was an eques of the Licinian family, his mother a lady from Hispania Citerior. His stepfather, Voconius Romanus, a wealthy eques, adopted him as his heir. At an early age he was flamen Augustalis at Tarraco. A schoolmate and lifelong friend of Pliny, who obtained for him from Nerva the *jus trium liberorum*, and from Trajan the *latus clavus*. On this occasion his mother settled HS. 40,000,000 upon him. He had literary tastes, large estates, and built a villa on the seacoast.

Xerxes First. III. 7, 13. King of Persia, B. C. 485–465. Invaded Greece in 480 B. C. with more than two million soldiers.

Zosimus. See PLINIUS.

University Press: John Wilson & Son, Cambridge.

LATIN TEXT BOOKS.

Abbott's Latin Prose through English Idiom. Rules and Exercises on Latin Prose Composition. By the Rev. EDWIN A. ABBOTT, D.D., Head-Master of the City of London School. With Additions by E. R. HUMPHREYS, A.M., LL.D. 18mo, 205 pages, $0.90.

The author's object is to prepare students for the study and composition of Latin Prose, by calling their attention first to the peculiarities of English idiom, and then to the methods of representing the English in the corresponding Latin idiom. A good deal of space has been given to the Prepositions. The Exercises are purposely unarranged, as connected examples are useless to test a pupil's knowledge.

Prof. Geo. O. Holbrooke, *Trinity College, Hartford.* — Abbott's Latin Prose is the best book of the kind with which I am acquainted. It teaches the student to compose Latin, instead of translating stock sentences.

Prof. E. H. Griffin, *Williams College, Williamstown.* — Any book by the author of "English Lessons" and the "Shakseperian Grammar" I should expect to be good. This seems to me simply admirable, and is quite as valuable for the study of English as for the study of Latin

Prof. C. L. Smith, *Harvard College.* — I feel sure the book will be widely used, as it deals with Latin Composition in the only right way.

Bennett's Latin Books. By GEORGE L. BENNETT, M.A., Head-Master of Sutton Valence School.

I. **Easy Latin Stories for Beginners.** With Vocabulary and Notes. 16mo, 156 pages, $0.70.

II. **First Latin Writer.** Comprising Accidence, the easier Rules of Syntax, illustrated by copious examples and Progressive Exercises in Elementary Latin Prose, with Vocabularies. 16mo, 218 pages, $0.90.

III. **First Latin Exercises.** Containing all the Rules, Exercises, and Vocabularies of the FIRST LATIN WRITER, but omitting the Accidence. 16mo, 164 pages, $0.70.

IV. **Second Latin Writer.** Containing Hints on Writing Latin Prose, with graduated continuous Exercises. 16mo, 198 pages, $0.90.

Prof. A. P. Montague, *Columbian University, Washington, D. C.* — I am using all the books of the Bennett Series in my various classes, and am charmed with them. So far as my experience goes, they are by far the best books of the kind now before the public, and I heartily commend them.

Dr. A. C. Perkins, *Phillips-Exeter Academy.* — We take Bennett's "First Latin Writer" as the best Manual of Latin Composition for the first two years of our course. The "Easy Latin Stories," by the same author, is excellently fitted for pupils when they are beginning to read Latin.

Dr. H. T. Fuller, *St. Johnsbury Academy, Vt.* — We have used Bennett's "First Latin Writer" for the last two years, and find it eminently satisfactory. It involves a knowledge of all the principles of grammar and Latin idioms, and, by a skilful selection of review work, obliges the pupil to keep what he has once acquired. Its breadth of vocabulary is commendable in that it is not restricted to the words of any single author.

Prof. C. L. Smith, *Harvard College.* — The "Second Latin Writer" is quite a useful book, and contains a very valuable collection of exercises. The Introduction gives the student sound advice, and many excellent notes on idiom.

Cicero De Senectute and **De Amicitia.** With Notes by JAMES S. REID, M.A., Cambridge, England. American edition, revised by Professor FRANCIS W. KELSEY, Lake Forest University. Second Edition. 16mo, 279 pages, $1.20. Each part separately, $0.75.

Prof. M. M. Fisher, *University of Missouri.* — The edition is in every respect the best I have seen, and I shall use it in my classes.

Prof. J. H. Chamberlin, *Marietta College, Ohio.* — It is certainly the best edition of these works of Cicero with which I am acquainted. I have used the edition by Reid, and consider it a work of high merit. Professor Kelsey's revision seems to me to retain all the desirable features of the original edition, while much has been added which is of especial value to the American student.

Prof. A. G. Hopkins, *Hamilton College, New York.* — It is a handsome piece of work in every respect, and will, I doubt not, meet with a cordial reception. The text is far better than that of any other edition, and the notes are very clear and scholarly. I know of nothing better for our use here.

Cicero Pro Cluentio. With Notes by Professor AUSTIN STICKNEY. Fourth Edition. 16mo, 156 pages, $0.80.

This edition is intended for use as a college text-book, and the notes are designed to supply the student only with such information in respect to the *facts of the case* and the scope of the argument, as is necessary to the proper *understanding of the* Oration.

Comstock's First Latin Book. Designed as a Manual of Progressive Exercises and Systematic Drill in the Elements of Latin. By D. Y. COMSTOCK, M A., Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. 12mo, cloth, 400 pages, $1.00.

John S. White, LL.D., *Head-Master Berkeley School, New York City.* — Comstock's Latin Book I find the best book for its purpose that I have ever used. The review of English Grammar at the beginning; the separation of the vocabularies from the exercises; judicious and progressive presentation of the various uses of the verb in the different moods; and the condensed exhibit of the grammar, — are such valuable features gathered within the covers of a text-book, that it has no rival.

Nathan Thompson, A.M., *Principal Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass.* — It is altogether the best Latin book for beginners with which I am acquainted.

Geo. B. Turnbul, *Colgate Acad., Hamilton, N. Y.* — I am using Comstock's First Latin Book with the Junior Class, and find it even more satisfactory than I had hoped.

Prof. E. Alexander, *University of Tennessee, Knoxville.* — Comstock's Latin Book is in use in our preparatory department, and is perfectly satisfactory. A better text-book is not often seen.

Prof. H. C. Missimer, *High School, Erie, Pa.* — It is very easy to see that Comstock's First Latin Book is the work of a thorough teacher, who has had actual experience in the class-room with the difficulties which beginners in Latin usually meet. Its classification and methods are thorough and complete; its language is clear and simple. Mr. Comstock has hit the nail on the head. He knows just what and just how much grammar is needed for good, clean work. We have had Leighton and Jones, — both good, — but we like Comstock more, because it is better.

Horace. With English Notes, by the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A. Revised and edited by R. H. CHASE, A.M. Thirteenth Edition. 12mo, 580 pages, $1.30.

Chas. P. Parker, *Harvard College.* — Chase's Macleane's Horace I have long known and used, and have found it thoroughly satisfactory both in study and in teaching.

Prof. Herbert W. Smyth, *Williams College, Mass.* — I am glad to express my commendation of Macleane's Horace as republished by you. It's scholarly character places it at the head of all editions used in schools, while its just discrimination in the selection of notes adds materially to its usefulness.

Prof. J. H. Chamberlin, *Marietta, Ohio.* — I recommend Macleane's Horace to my classes. It is a most excellent edition.

Juvenal. Thirteen Satires, with Notes by MACLEANE. Revised and Edited by Professor SAMUEL HART, Trinity College, Hartford. Fifth Edition. 16mo, 262 pages, $1.10.

Prof. E. P. Crowell, *Amherst College.* — The work of the American editor is done with excellent judgment, and his additions to the notes will greatly increase their value for our students.

Prof. L. Coleman, *Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.* —I am happy to say that I have in use Professor Hart's edition of Juvenal, and find it a very useful, judicious, and scholarly manual, admirably adapted to the wants of the class.

Juvenal. Thirteen Satires, with Notes and Introduction by G. A. SIMCOX, M.A , Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. (*Catena Classicorum.*) 16mo, 225 pages, $1.20.

Prof. F. P. Nash, *Hobart College, New York.* — The charm of Mr. Simcox's work lies in the very scholarly character of his notes and their freshness. They are original, and are marked by a real desire to place in the hands of the learner all that is most effective to throw light upon the author. The introduction is calculated to give the student much insight into the writings of Juvenal and their relation to his age.

Latin Selections. Being Specimens of the Latin Language and Literature from the earliest times to the end of the Classical period. Edited by Professor EDMUND H. SMITH, Hobart College, N. Y. 12mo, 420 pages, $1.75.

Prof. Charles Chandler, *Denison University, Granville, Ohio.* — I consider the Selections to be an excellent and long-needed book. I shall use it more or less every term from the beginning of Freshman year. For reading at sight it is just the thing that I have wanted, and, in connection with the study of the development of Roman Literature, such a book will be highly interesting and profitable. I have always maintained that it is a flat, stale, and unprofitable task for the student to read *about* the productions of Latin authors, without at the same time studying the productions themselves.

Prof. J. H. Hewitt, *Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.* — The Selections have been made with discretion, not only in that they are interesting in themselves, but in that they are such as to show the peculiarities of the thought and style of the several writers. The book cannot fail to be useful as a manual of exercises for translation at sight, and also as a text-book in connection with instruction in the history of Latin literature.

Prof. Tracy Peck, *Yale College, New Haven, Conn.* — The plan seems to me to be carried out with excellent judgment and taste. This work certainly gives in succinct and attractive form a clear view of Roman literature *throughout its best periods*